REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,971.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	0

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

[illegible] languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	11
" Rutnagherry	4	" Colombo	12
" Vingorla	4	" Galle	13
" Goa	5	" Negapatam	16
" Carwar	5	" Pondicherry	17
" Mangalore	7	" Madras	19
" Cannanore	7	" Coconada	21
" Tellicherry	7	" Vizagapatam	22
" Calicut	8	" Bimlipatam	22
" Beypore	8	" Gopaulpore	23
" Cochin	9	" False Point	24
" Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	16
" Kurrachee	30	" Mahomerah	16
" Guadur	31	" Fao	16
" Muscat ... Sept.	2	" Koweit	18
" Bunder Abbas	4	" Bushire	18
" Linga	6	" Linga	23
" Bahrein	8	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Bushire	8	" Muscat	27
" Fao	10	" Guadur	29
" Mahomerah	10	" Kurrachee ... Oct.	2
Arrive BUSREH	11	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Naile, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15 (Including Wine.)	£4 (Without food.)
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Brass Tube Rocking Chairs, Rocking horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glass s, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c, Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

JUST RECEIVED, by s.s. ARIEL, from London, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots and Reclining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 28th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE 3,242 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, [illegible] Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th August 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 20th August 1874.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

BY the s.s. HYDASPES, sailing on the 21st instant, and every alternate Week's Steamer thereafter, PASSENGERS will be BOOKED for BRINDISI, ANCONA and VENICE, but NOT for MALTA, GIBRALTAR, or SOUTHAMPTON.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENG. LAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. at 2 P.M., MENESSE and Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

Ex s.s. Ithuriel—15	Bales damaged Grey Shirtings		7 lbs.
10	"	Ditto	6 lbs.
5	"	Ditto	9 lbs.
10	"	Ditto	9 14/16 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Per s.s. Ithuriel, W M—I—10 Bales of slightly damaged Grey Shirtings, 11-8, 8½ lbs.

Per s.s. Ithuriel 42 bales of Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs. damaged by salt water.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome fast-trotting grey Mare, height about 15-1½, quiet in harness.

A Bay Brougham Horse.

A second-hand Shigram.

A grey Galloway.

A strong serviceable Buggy.

A light English-built Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of valuable hand handsome Houshold Furniture, Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage by Silk & Sons, a bay Arab Horse, &c, at No. 33, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of W. Cooper, Esq. The same comprises rich engraved star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated coffee urns, superior sherry and claret, richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture (made to order), such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, English pattern dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome centre ottoman all covered with rich French figured damask, rich Persian drawing-room carpet, handsome plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps, a splendid English mahogany whatnot with marble top and pier glass, horned hatstand, handsome richly carved and English iron extra size four-post bedstead Cleopatra couch, handsome mahogany dressing and washing tables with marble tops, mahogany toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, child's cots, glass-door cupboard, screens dispense articles, and American cooking stove, sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, pigeon house with pigeons, a large iron water tank, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built 4 seated Open Carriage by Silk and Sons.

1 ditto fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 23rd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a few parcels of very valuable brilliants :—

One parcel containing	2	large brilliants weighing			23½	carats.
One	ditto	12	ditto	ditto	28½	ditto
One	ditto	10	ditto	ditto	62½	ditto
One	ditto	24	ditto	ditto	56	ditto
One	ditto	2	ditto	ditto	21½	ditto

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a First-class Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a full-toned Harmonium, a light Buggy, Horse, &c., at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, opposite to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co's. Office.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium, buggy, horse, &c., the property of Captain Clark, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's Plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a pair of Handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 6, Marine Line, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of the late Colonel W. Scott.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings, 6, 7 and 8 lbs.

2 cases Grey Dhoties.

3 " Prints.

W—M 1—13 bales No. 20 damaged Water Twist.

1 case Europe Copper Jelly Mould, Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Pewter Plates, Egg Boilers, Cake Pans, Plate Covers, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties on Breach Candy Road, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Gulvuntrao Bhasker Josee pursuant to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage of the aforesaid properties.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises the properties hereunder specified in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August,—Lot No. 1 at 3 P. M., and Lot No. 2 at 5 P. M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling-house and out-offices standing thereon, situate on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6 and 679, containing by admeasurement 752 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Ladoo Nikeen, on the West by Breach Candy or Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the North partly by the house of the late Crushnee Sutarin Naikeen and partly by the house of Wittoba Mahadev, and on the South by the house of the late Balcrushna Cashinathji, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 533, and in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Pallow and Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 396 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Atmaram Balcrushnaji, on the west by Pallow or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Shreecrustna Juggonathjee, and on the south by the house of Ramshunker Sunderjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 610, and occupied by Bhai Gowindjee, a tenant to the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 11, Oak Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 11th day of August 1874.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—300 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder : a quantity of Mill-Sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13—

A quantity of Grey and coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhottees, Chintz, &c., &c.

Also ; blackwood carved furniture, comprising carved circular table, silk damask lining conversation, reclining, sofa, and half backed couches, carved chiffonier, pier tables, drawing-room, arm, and without arm, easy, and cane chairs, card and work tables, office writing table, round teapoys, chest of drawers, presses, glass door cupboard, foot stools, large partition screen, water filter, hat stand, China mattings, iron cots, pictures in maple and gilt frames, glass and crockeryware, leather dressing bags, swimming belts, English wall pegs, &c., &c.

Aution sale of valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a Shigram, Bycicle, &c., at Lower Colaba, opposite the Old Telegraph Office.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman (changing his residence,) the same comprises rich cut flowered glassware, dinner, breakfast and dessert sets, plated hotwater curry dishes, epergnes, ice-pitchers, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, teapot, hotwater teakettle waiter, bread basket, toast rack, a set of plated spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., a set of camp dining table, sideboard, dining room chairs, whatnots, teapoys, [illegible] carved conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy and predieu chairs, chiffoniers, hatstand, English ornament stands, rich carpets, a double light hanging argand lamp, pictures flower vases, table ornaments, single hanging table and reading lamps, a fourpost bedstead, camp cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, towel horse, and dispense articles, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One Shigram.

One Bycicle.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on inspection.

AUCTION SALE of very costly and elegant, elaborately carved and solid Mahogany Household Furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, rich real oil paintings, and proof sheet Engravings and other pictures, &c., at No. 24, Lawrence De Lima Street, opposite the Nawab's Tank, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co have received instruction to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., at the abovenamed place, the very valuable, well-seasoned carved blackwood, walnutwood, and solid Mahogany Household Furniture, &c. the portion of the property of a gentleman (changing his Residence) : the same comprising solid Mahogany drawing-room, oblong and circular tables, damask lined drawing-room and easy-chairs, Mahogany and carved occasional tables, well seasoned teakwood carved sofas, and blackwood carved Devan couches, an English-made solid walnutwood revolving circular table, elegantly carved chiffoniers, square and round teapoys, a solid Mahogany Calcutta made breakfast table for 12 persons by Currie and Co., a Mahogany Devonport Lady's writing-table, solid Mahogany circular backed and revolving Chairs, rich English Brussels carpets, a correct going 8-day clock by "J. French," Royal Exchange, London, with a carved Mahogany case, a Rosewood cottage Pianoforte, by "John Brinsmead," London, a carved solid Mahogany almirah with Chubb's lock and key, rich proof sheet engravings of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princess, and Her Majesty the Queen, valuable oil paintings on canvas, photographs of eminent personages, a handsome real Chinese gilt enamelled sugar jar on carved stand, a set of blackwood camp dining table, screens, horned hatstand, dressing and washhand tables, glasses, &c., rich Bohemian vases and soapstone ornaments, solid ebony Ceylon-made elephants, alabaster busts and vases, pairs of plated hanging and table argand lamps with drops, plated table and chamber candlesticks with shades, cruet and pickle frames, icepitcher, salver, a mahogany case containing best plated king's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing German silver handled knives and forks for 24 persons, cut glass ware, a set of best crystal glass decanters, water craft, cut glass oval fruit dishes, handsome breakfast and dessert sets, pairs of frosted flowered globe lamps, garden seats, a set of new plated mounted single harness made to order, also two sets of old harness, &c., a choice collection of English standard works, and other valuable books, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will shortly be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 25th inst.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The GAME ENGLISH versus THE WORLD will commence at 1-30 P.M., punctually, TO-DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd August 1874.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The COMPETITION for the St. GEORGE'S MEDAL will take place on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and TUESDAY, the 1st September. Play to commence both mornings at 6-15 sharp.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

21st August 1874.

A GENTLEMAN occupying a commodious and comfortable BUNGALOW in a very desirable locality is anxious to meet with TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN to form a CHUMMERY. The Bungalow is most pleasantly situated and has extensive accommodation, compound, and stabling, besides a splendid Badminton Court (covered). For further particulars apply to X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 21st August 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees (250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share of this Company has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 7th day of September 1874, after which date interest will be charged at the rate of Annas 12 per cent. per mensem.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

BRUNTON'S PATENT EXTRACTOR.—NOTICE.—All right of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY to my Patented "Extractor" EXPIRED on the 31st ULTIMO, and I am ready to receive offers for licenses to use the same, within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, for the time, 3½ years, during which my Patent rights will still remain in force.

All licenses granted by the F. C. P. P. Company will have no effect from the above date, and persons holding them are warned against continuing to use my "Extractor" without being duly licensed to do so by myself alone.

A liberal reward will be given by me for information leading to the conviction of any one infringing my Patent, against whom proceedings will be instituted in the High Court without further notice.

My Agents are Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., Bombay, through whom all Communications should be made.

GEO. BRUNTON, M. I. C. E.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of MIRZA MAHOMED HOOSSEIN MISHKEE, adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a Petition by DAVID FINLAYSON, the Agent in Bombay of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the affidavit of the said David Finlayson, was filed in this Honourable Court on the twenty-ninth day of July last, and whereas the said Mirza Mahomed Hoossein Mishkee has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act eleven and twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court from the twenty-ninth day of July last ; and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date, file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 19th day of August 1874.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court 's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of August 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a NASMYTH'S COTTON PRESS complete, with STEEL CYLINDER. Apply with full particulars as to price to S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns o the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at		Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal		" 20	"
Do. Vino de Pasto		" 29	"
J. Sandbach & Son's	Rs. 17 &	" 24	"
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal		" 24	"
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry		" 26	"
POT CARBONELL		" 24	"
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	Pts.	" 23	"
Do.	Qts.	" 45	"
Do.	Magnums.	" 88	"
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	" 30	"
J. Sandbach and Son's		" 20	"
Do. do.	Pts.	" 11	"
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.		" 14	"
Do. Margaux		" 17	"

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto	" 15 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PREPARED HORSE FODDER, Rs. 5 per cwt., 56 candies, 85 tons. Lofty and commodious Stables and Compound. Horses, Harness, and Carriages received on Commission Sale. F. Bier's Repository, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, Assistant Wanted, security required. Horses, Horses fed by contract.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN ; must be a neat hand ; temporary or permanent. Apply "M. E.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED a BERTH as MATE on board a Sailing Vessel (or Steamer, as Petty Officer). Advertiser was for several years Second Officer in a Rice Trader. Address NAVIGATOR, care of the Editor.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice. It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.

JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.

JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range Manchester.

ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND Manchester and London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further Particulars see previous Advertisements.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of AMADOR VIEGAS, Esq., late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted to his Executors, JOHN BOCARRO, CHARLES LEVETT YEATS, and GABRIEL VIEGAS, all persons having claims on the Estate of the deceased are hereby requested to present them to the Executors, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the Executors.

Bombay, 20th August 1874.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of the Honorable NARAYEN VASUDEW, deceased, and also for the consideration of the Notice given by Mr. MARTIN WOOD, at the Meeting held on the 20th July 1874.

E. TINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 12th August 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Five TWO-CYLINDER 11in. RAM HYDRAULIC PRESSES, fitted with Cast Iron Cylinders, complete, by Nasmyth Wilson, and Co., the property of the Fort Press Company, Limited. The Presses can be inspected at the Fort and Colaba premises.

TENDERS TO BE HANDED IN NOT LATER THAN NOON ON MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 15th August 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 6th July 1874—4, Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep ... . Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 ... ... " " 10 (ten) "

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds),
The Second Horse to take ¼ (one-quarter),
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 6 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA, To the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umbala English St. Leger "Pari Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (16th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ON MONDAY, 24th AUGUST 1874,

THE MOST ASTOUNDING MECHANICAL

DECEPTION OF THE AGE,

THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX, AND HAND-CUFF TRICKS,

Now creating so profound a sensation in London, will be produced precisely as performed

BY MESSRS. MASKELYNE AND COOKE, AND DR. LYNN,

AT THE

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.

These wonderful delusions have been mystifying London for the past 12 months, and are still unaccounted for.

"NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS

Ever created such profound astonishment" (says the *London Times*.)

The effects produced are seemingly allied to the supernatural. A box is placed upon the stage, and any one is at liberty to closely inspect the same. One of the performers is then put inside the box, which is next carefully locked by any gentleman present, the latter retaining possession of the key. The public are further at liberty to cord the box, using any kind of knot they choose. And lastly, these knots may be sealed. The cabinet is now brought to the front, and the box, with the performer inside, is placed into the receptacle for the same in the cabinet. In a few minutes the public are permitted to open the cabinet, take out the box, break the seals, untie the knots, and unlock the lock, when, much to their astonishment and consternation, they will find the gentleman who had been so carefully locked up, *non est.*

The hand-cuff trick is equally clever and astonishing. A member of the Police Force will be requested to bring a pair of his regulation hand-cuffs and apply the same in the usual manner to Mr. Carson's wrists ; the latter will free himself from his fetters in less than half a minute.

Mr. Carson, during his recent trip to London, visited Messrs Maskelyne and Cooke and Dr. Lynn's Entertainments, and was so much impressed with the *expose* of the strange manifestations generally attributed to spiritualism he then saw, that he determined to purchase the right of exhibition of the same marvellous feats in India. In addition to the usual programme of

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

these illustrations of so called spiritualism will be exhibited for the first time. Intending visitors will do well to book seats in advance to secure prominent places, and thus have a good view of the startling effects produced, far more marvellous than any of those that have lately been said to have been produced in Europe and America, and been described

"PSYCHIC FORCE."

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Instrumental Overture (Operatic)	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (Masaniello)	Company.
Blue Eyed Nelly	Mr. G. H. Henri.
The Weeping Woeful Nigger	Harry Leslie.
Dreaming, Still Dreaming	Mr. W. Hogarth.
Molly Darling	Mr. J. O. Pierce.
The Language of Love	Dave Carson.
Don't Forget to Write	Mr. G. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Vocal Quartette ...Messrs. Norville, Pierce, Henri, and Hogarth.

Mr. & Mrs. J. O. PIERCE in their Original Entertainment.

THE RHINOSERIOUS'S

MESSRS. LESLIE & HENRI.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD,

DAVE CARSON.

Musical Fireworks	Mr. J. C. Talbot.
Song—The Yeoman's Wedding	Mr. W. Hogarth.

Part Second will conclude with an Original Sketch, entitled,

CHINKAPALOOLO,
OR
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Captain Frizzle	Harry Leslie.
Bailiffs	Messrs Pierce and Norville.
Ephraim—the troublesome servant	Dave Carson.

INTRODUCING

THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND-CUFF ILLUSION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	" 3	Pit	" 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, half price to Dress Circle only.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager........Mr. HARRY LESLIE.

Musical Director......Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Re. 1,—Original Price Rs. 2.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per Ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap," sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 22nd inst. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 13th August 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a period of 3 years from 1st October 1874.

Conditions of Contract and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon, on MONDAY, the 7th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th August 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.)

Suit No. 494 of 1871.—Appeal No. 202.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort, Bombay .... Plaintiff and Appellant.

vs.

NAVAZBAI, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay ; MEHERBAI, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay ; and CURSETBAI, wife of Shapoorjee Jeewajee Bottlewalla, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, Grand-daughters, Heirs, and personal representatives of the late MANECKBAI, deceased, Widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased ; and the said RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell aforesaid, and the said SHAPOORJEE JEEWAJEE, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row aforesaid, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late said Maneckbai, deceased, Widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased ; GOOLBAI, Widow of the late Ruttonjee Munjee Guzdur, Parsee woman, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay ; JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay ; and FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, Parsee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort, Bombay. .... Defendants and Respondents.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and the Appellate side, and bearing date the Nineteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, in one Lot, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback ; Navazbai, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia ; Meherbai, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund ; Cursetbai, wife of Shapoorjee Jeevajee Bottlewalla, grand-daughters, heirs, and personal representatives of the late Maneckbai deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased ; and the said Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia and Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Maneckbai, deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased ; Goolbai, widow of the late Ruttonjee Munjee Guzdur, Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Framjee Nowrojee, or any of them, in all that piece or ground with two compartments of a chawl standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of a passage leading into Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 51 and 52, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage leading to the privies, on or towards the south by a partly wall and the property of Muncherjee Merwanjee Jussawalla, on or towards the east by a passage used in common by the said chawl, and on or towards the west by a public sweepers' passage, dividing the property to be sold, from the properties of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper and Dorabjee Hormusjee Kanga, and which said compartments were formerly in the occupation of the defendants Maneckbai (deceased) and Goolbai, and are now in the occupation of the said defendant Goolbai, and Framjee Ruttonjee and Eduljee Shapoorjee Pochee as tenants, together with a right of way to the privies situate on the south side of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Plaintiff's Attornies.—Dated this 7th day of August 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited),

FOR THE SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

REGISTERED UNDER THE "COMPANIES' ACTS OF 1862 AND 1867."

By which the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

NOMINAL CAPITAL, £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

SECOND ISSUE, 4,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT—£2 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, £2 ON ALLOTMENT, £1 ON CALL.

PATRONS.

Lieut.-General His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Colonel His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, (Late Grenadier Guards).
General The Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., (President of the Royal Naval College).
General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., the Adjutant-General to the Forces.
General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B. (Late Adjutant-General, Bombay Army).
Major-General G. A. Schomberg, C.B., R.M.A. (Deputy Adjutant-General, R.M.)
The Rev G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General.
Field-Marshal Sir William M. Gomm, G.C.B.
Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
General Sir R. Dacres, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir Duncan A. Cameron, G.C.B. (Governor, Royal Military College, Sandhurst).
General Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B.

COUNCIL.

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., Chairman.
Rear-Admiral R. A. Powell, C.B. (Royal Navy).
Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B. (Royal Navy).
Lieut.-General Sir John St. George, K.C.B. (Royal Artillery).
Colonel T A. L. Murray (Royal Engineers).
Major F. B. Macrea (Late 8th, "The King's," Regiment).
Major-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. (Late Secretary to Government of Bombay).

BANKERS.

National Provincial Bank of England (Piccadilly Branch).

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Druce, Sons, and Jackson, 10, Billiter Square, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.

Captain Thomas Henry Sangster (Late 97th Regiment).

TEMPORARY OFFICE.

40, Charing Cross, S.W.

[Application for Shares should be made in the subjoined FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE UPON APPLICATION.

To the Council of the "UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, Limited,"
40, Charing Cross, S. W., London.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, the sum of £________ I hereby request that you will allot me ________ Shares in the above Undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and amended Articles of Association and to pay the deposit on allotment, and such Calls as may from time to time be made ; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company, in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full ________
Residence in full ________
Service ________
Rank of Applicant (or of deceased Husband) ________
Date ________ 187 .

Note.—For the convenience of the Council, the Applicant is requested to notify here, whether he will, in case of Allotment, be desirous of nominating immediately, and to what extent, and whether Boarders or Day-Scholars.

ADDITION TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT DESIRING TO PAY UP IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

It is my intention to pay up my Shares in full.

Signature ________

N. B.—Deposits paid to Country Branches of the above Bank must be paid for the credit of the Company's General Account, at the Piccadilly Branch of the Bank in London, and all Cheques to be crossed accordingly.

The object of the Company is to provide for the sons of Officers of the Navy and Army an inexpensive general education of the highest class ; and to prepare them for the Naval, Military, and Civil Examinations, for the Universities, for the liberal professions, and for mercantile and general pursuits. Under certain conditions, sons of Civilians will be admitted.

It is intended to conduct the College on the model of the great Public Schools, and in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

None but Officers serving, or who have served, in the Navy or Army, or their widows (whether re-married or not), are eligible to become shareholders, and the sons of Officers alone will be eligible for nomination as pupils.

A contract has been entered into, dated 8th September, 1873, and made between George Mill Frederick Molesworth, Commander R.N., of the one part, and Thomas Henry Sangster, Esq., of the other part, by which, as modified by a supplemental agreement dated 8th January, 1874, and signed by the said G. M. F. Molesworth and Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., the Company agree to purchase, for £5,520 (which includes several of the alterations next mentioned), the long leasehold interest in a port on of a block of buildings at Westward Ho, in Bideford Bay. The buildings have been altered and added to so as to provide class rooms, dormitories, lavatories, Masters' houses, &c., capable of accommodating upwards of 110 boys and staff. They have since been inspected on behalf of the Company, and favourably reported upon by a London architect, and also by the Head Master. They are substantially built, supplied with spring water, and drained upon a system which has been approved of by the Government authorities. Provision is also made by the contracts for the acquisition of a suitable playground, with the option of acquiring other land in front of the College, and the other portion of the block, as it shall be required from time to time. The whole edifice will then accommodate 270 boys and staff.

There is recreation ground on a common of nearly 1,000 acres within a quarter of a mile of the building ; also safe sea-bathing and a bathing establishment where swimming is taught, within five minutes' walk of the College.

The College will be opened on the 10th of September, 1874.

The general management of the College will be in the hands of the Council, which will be composed of the Directors for the time being of the Company.

The immediate discipline of and control over the scholastic management of the College in the respective details will be in the hands of the Head Master.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual public school curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform Examinations for the Civil, Naval, and Military Services.

Cornell Price, Esq, M.A., B.C.L., Oxford, Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College, has been appointed Head Master, and is to appoint his staff.

Second Master :—F. W. Haslam, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, (1st Class Classical Tripos, 1871.)

Medical Officer :—Dr. King, formerly House Surgeon at King's College, Hospital.

The rest of the staff is being formed by the Head Master.

The holder or collective holders of ten shares, viz., £50, will have a right of nomination of one boy as boarder, or two boys as day-boarders or day-scholars ; or any five shares will confer the right of nominating one day-boarder or day-scholar. As a general rule, no boy will be eligible for nomination under nine years of age, or for admission under ten or above fourteen years of age.

Priority of nominations will be determined (in the absence of any disqualification) by the order of their delivery to the Secretary.

No member, although holding more than 100 Shares, will be entitled to nominate in respect of more than 100 shares.

In case of vacancies for which there shall be no eligible nominated candidates, other boys, including the sons of Civilians, will be admissible, at the discretion of the Council, at such rates of payment as may from time to time be determined by that body.

The Council are prepared to receive Donations towards the general fund, or for special objects in connection with the Institution, from those interested in the scheme. Whenever the Council have vacancies at their disposal, due weight for preference will be given to applications on behalf of sons of Officers in the Navy and Army, and of boys recommended by Donors.

The terms at present fixed are :

For nominated sons of Officers	60	guineas per annum.
" unnominated "	70	" " "
" Civilians	80	" " "
" nominated Day-Scholars	16	" " "
" unnominated "	18	" " "
" Civilians "	20	" " "

The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance.

It is hoped that by careful management the Council may hereafter be enabled to reduce these charges.

Arrangements will be made for boarding, at reasonable rates, boys who cannot leave at vacations.

All charges for education and boarding for each term must be paid in advance, with the incidental expenses of the preceding term.

It is proposed, whenever the profits will admit of it, to pay a dividend not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Many eminent physicians have expressed a high opinion of the climate of Westward Ho. Though mild, it is bracing and invigorating, and has been proved to be especially beneficial to growing boys. Several Head Masters of repute have certified that they consider the place admirably adapted for the purpose of a school ; and the open country and other accessories, including its accessibility and freedom from the temptations of large towns form a combination of advantages which few sites would be found to possess.

Should the undertaking prove as successful as is expected, the remaining shares will be issued or its extension, and possibly for the establishment of a Junior School as a branch of the College.

Any further information may be obtained at the temporary Office of the Company, where copies of the contract and supplemental contract, with plans and specifications annexed, may be seen, and where copies of the Memorandum and (amended) Articles of Association (to which applicants are referred for further details) may also be seen, or may be purchased at the statutory charge of 1s. each.

If no allotment be made, the applicant's deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than are applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the instalment due on allotment, and the remainder if any, returned to the applicant.

HEAD MASTER'S PROSPECTUS.

This Institution has been established with the object of providing sons of officers, who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a Public School education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. This aim it is hoped to reach by the smallness of the original outlay for land and buildings, by donations, by rigid economy, and by devoting, on the mutual principle, all profits beyond 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital to the general benefit of the College, and, as far as possible, to lessening the expense of education. Civilians do not share in the advantages of the lower terms, nor can they be admitted so long as eligible nominated candidates are unprovided for.

The Council (which represents each branch of the services) has secured, at a comparatively low cost, an extensive, substantial, and fine-looking block of buildings at Westward Ho, North Devon, admirably adapted by position and by capability of enlargement for such an Institution. Though ample for the accommodation of 250 boys, it is hoped that this edifice may in process of time form only a junior school to a still more extensive establishment, to be built upon ground near the same spot.

The buildings are at an elevation of about eighty feet above the sea-level, fronting 1,000 acres of golf-ground and common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

They have been fitted up for their purpose on the Hostel system, similar to that adopted at Marlboro', Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c.

The method of drainage and water-supply has been thoroughly investigated, and the remarkable natural advantages of the site in these respects have been supplemented and guaranteed by the latest improvements.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual Public School curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform examinations for the Civil and Military services—indeed, the selection of Head Master was in some measure guided by this consideration.

NOTICES.

Besides the ordinary amusements of cricket, football, &c., there will be the use of the finest golf-ground in England, as well as the advantage of sea-bathing within a run of five minutes.

The boys will be brought up in conformity with the principles of the Church of England ; and until a private chapel is provided they will attend a Church close at hand.

The School-year is divided into three Terms of about thirteen weeks each, the remaining quarter of the year being holidays, thus distributed : five weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and six in the late Summer.

Arrangements can be made for boarding, at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms are not to exceed—

For nominated sons of Officers	60	Guineas per Annum.	
" unnominated Ditto	70	"	"
" nominated Day-Scholars	16	"	"
" unnominated Ditto	18	"	"
Civilians—Boarders	80	"	"
" Civilians—Day-Scholars	20	"	"

—to be paid, along with the incidental expenses of the preceding term, before the beginning of each term. The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, [illegible] ordinary medical attendance. Care will b[illegible] lay in books shall be as small as possible.

Arrangements are in progress for the con[illegible] to and from the College at reduced railway r[illegible]

Three months' notice is necessary befo[illegible] pupil.

Candidates for entrance must be between [illegible] fourteen. No boy is admitted beyond these [illegible] to stay beyond eighteen, without special s[illegible] Master.

A preliminary examination in Latin will b[illegible] ficient testimony of good moral character re[illegible]

A Library is in course of formation, and c[illegible] sound books will be gratefully received.

Further information can be obtained from [illegible] the Office of the College, 40 Charing Cross, [illegible]

[REFERENCES IN IND[illegible]

Colonel G. E. ASHBURNER, Poona.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. GLOAG, 5th Brigade, R.A., Madras.
Care of Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as it is the intention of the Council to close the list as soon as possible. Notice of the date of closing will be given in the "Times" newspaper.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.

" 2. " " " " 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire,) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the Company's premises, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, and audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th August 1874.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી શુંદરદાશ શ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલશ કુંમપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share on whole Shares, and Rs. 37½ per Quarter Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1874, being at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, will be paid to the registered Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Offices, 1st Floor of the premises of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, on production of Share Certificates.

મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
વીશરામ માવજીની કું.
i. e VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR À BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CASH PRICES.

	Per dozen. Rs.	as.
Condensed Milk, by the English Condensed Milk Company	5	8
Fresh Salmon	11	0
Bottled Tart Fruits, by Crosse and Blackwell	6	0
Pickles, by Crosse and Blackwell	6	0
Jams and Marmalade	6	0
Worcestershire Sauce (Pints)	12	0
Preserved Soups	6	8
Potted Meats and Fish	6	0
Preserved Fresh Meats, from	7	8
Preserved Vegetables, from	4	8

Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions, by every MAIL AND CANAL STEAMER, at Market Rates for Cash.

Price List on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 21st August, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, Surats heavy, sales 15,000 bales, spot quotations being unchanged. This morning's report is again quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 2,000. In New York Mid Uplands is quoted at 16⅞ cents, while futures are ⅛ to ¼ cent per lb. lower. From the nature of present advices it is evident that the steadiness apparent of late has been entirely due to the decreasing stocks of American, but whether this will lead eventually to an advance in prices must in a great measure depend on the reports of the growing crop. That a greater difference must shortly be made between Fair Dhollera and Mid Orleans seems highly probable, and unless adverse crop advices are received during the next few weeks Surats appear likely to suffer from increasing supplies.

There was no material change yesterday in the general produce markets, and quotations for Rupee Paper were also unaltered.

The Bank of England return for the week is very favourable, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having increased from 43¼ to 47 per cent. This in conjuction with the fact of a further payment of £94,000 into the Bank yesterday, and discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills being quoted at 3¾ per cent. may be taken as indicating a probable further reduction in the Bank rate at an early date.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 92⅛; French Rentes at 99½; Bar Silver at 58d.

[illegible] has shown increased firmness owing to Calcutta advices, and we [illegible] Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10⅛d; 6 [illegible] 10⅞d; Credits, 6 months' sight [illegible] Documents, 6 months [illegible] rupee. On Calcutta we have [illegible] actual transactions but parts [illegible] may still be quoted for demand. [illegible] Paper [illegible] weak with a downward tendency [illegible] and a half Rs. 104⅝; [illegible]

In the Share Market [illegible] nothing special new. There is no [illegible] of business doing and with few exceptions rates are lower.

Cotton is quiet but steady. Exporters are still buying very sparingly, but stocks are greatly reduced, and dealers consequently show less pressure to sell. The receipts from up-country during the week have been 3,470 bales.

Freights are very dull. For steamers 12 2-6 is asked, but very few engagements are being made at the rate, and with the small quantity of cotton shipping there seems little likelihood of an advance. By the Boldon, sailing vessel, the nominal rate is £2-7-6 per ton.

Piece Goods are quiet and unaltered in value.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	52
22,000	1,000	all	12pct	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	770 x.d.
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	510 x d.
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
41,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct	National Bank of India	126
1,900	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1 650
600	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,940 xd
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Showunggur M. & P. Co	2,100
[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p.	Bombay United	1,650
1,600	150	100	25*	Broach Mills	260
900	1,000	...	...	Colaba Spinning	1,025
1,000	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,770
1,500	1,250	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co	1,395
1,500	1,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	1,480
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,710
750	1,000	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,515
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,380
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,150
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
500	1,000	all	100p.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
900	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,665
400	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	3,950 xd
600	1,250	25	...	Princ of Wales Spinning	290
400	1,000	1,000	150p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman" Office, Monday Evening.

There has been a slightly increased demand for money, but not to such an extent as to increase the easy complexion of the market to any degree, and rates are unchanged, both at the Bank and out of doors. The continued stagnation of the import markets fully accounts for increased facilities being required for the export trade, as it is consequently all taking and no giving on the part of the bazaar, and it shows clearly that export business must be far from active that the raising of the funds wanted to conduct it has not pressed much more heavily on the money market than has yet been the case. The import market has not improved in demand, much less in price; and the hopes of a coming improvement, which are at all times entertained in sanguine minds, are now, with tolerably general consent, applied to the posh-puja months. There have been sales of shirtings made for delivery after those holidays, but at wretched prices, prices at which the goods could not be manufactured in Lancashire even now. The Bank's position continues strong, although the cash-balances have lost 22 lakhs of their late rapid increase. Their outstanding investments in Government Securities have, however, increased 41 lakhs, no doubt from the taking up of the new Loan. The public have made small withdrawals, aggregating 17 lakhs, namely, 2 lakhs in deposits, 8 lakhs in advances on Government Securities, and 7 lakhs in Bills Discounted, and these withdrawals are all that show a greater demand for money. The Treasury balances are very strong, having increased 35 lakhs, and now standing quite as high as they did at this time last year. In Tirhoot the prospects of the late *Indigo* are again suffering from drought, and the outturn from that district will be very unsatisfactory for the planters. In Lower Bengal, however, the factories are closing with capital results. *Tea* keeps very steady, and this week sales promise to go off at least as well as at last auctions.

Exchange.

Sterling continues most lifeless, and remitters are almost entirely out of the market. The consequence has been a further enhancement in rates, and most, if not all, of the credits that have had to be negotiated by exporting firms, have gone into the Banks at 1-10¼. Document Bills have not been largely dealt in, and their price is nearer 1-10⅝ than 9/16. There was not the slightest enquiry for Bank paper, until one of the Banks, on Saturday, showed a disposition to sell at 1-10⅛, and even then the amount taken was quite unimportant. That rate is obtainable to-day in more than one quarter, but buyers do not move to any extent. The closing rates of this afternoon were:

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9⅞ to 15/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10⅛
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1-10⅜
Credits and Clean House paper, 6 months' sight	1-10⅜ to 9/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10⅝

France.—The rate for Document Bills has advanced to 2.38½f. for 6 months' sight.

Bombay.—Drafts are more difficult to buy. One anna premium has been paid for demand, but two annas are now asked. Sixty-day Bank paper is not obtainable at six annas discount, and from that to four annas is the quotation.

China.—Rates are nominal, the opium steamers having gone to sea, a little more business was put through at 222 for private bills at 30 days' sight, but the total financial business for those opportunities has been very small. The Banks continue to show no disposition to send funds to China.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Nenephar, 846 tons, Captain J. L Walker, will sail to-day for California, in ballast.

The barque Futtay Sultan, 312 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain C. C D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

The Schooner Africa, 265 tons, Captain T. V. Ranchaupt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (August 5th) with a genral cargo, and eight deck passengers.

The s.s. Excelsior, 917 tons, Captain J. Goss, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Kurrachee (August 18th), in water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.

The s.s. St. Olaf, 1,316 tons, Captain H. C. Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff (July 7th) via Aden with eight deck passengers and 39 cases acid. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Golconda, 1,253 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. D. Warner and Mr. J. H. Walker.

The B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. LeMessurier, child and servant, Mr. Pottinger, Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. Hexton, Mr. Russell, and sixty-eight deck passengers.

The P. and O. s.s. Indus arrived in Madras roads from Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, having been detained off the coast of Ceylon three days, in consequence of the heavy swell, which prevented her entering Galle harbour. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Peacock and Mr. D. Cowie.

From Aden to Calcutta.—Mrs. Lassch's ayah.

From Hongkong to Calcutta.—Messrs. Wheatley and W. Austin.

From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mr. C. Low.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	St. Olaf (s)	Pearson	Cardiff, July 7.
	Excelsior (s)	Joss	Kurrachee, Aug 18.
	Penang (s)	Henderson	Bussorah, Aug 3.
21	Malacca (s)	Shallard	London, July 18.
	Africa	Ranchhaupt	Zanzibar, Aug 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Assyria (s)	Hutcheson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Hydaspes (s)	Rennoldson	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Golconda, Almond, to Australia, &c.

Ship Nenphar, Walkert, to California.

Barque Futtay Sultan, Nacoda, to Tuticorin.

The Steamer Excelsior, to Marseilles, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.		
17	Scotia (s)	Hart	Camorta, Aug 10.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
17	Sea Gull (s)		
	Victoria Bridge		

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
18	St. Anne		Mauritius & Pondicherry
	Veloce		Gopaulpore.
	Night Hawk		Covelong.
	Indus (s)		Southampton.
Aug.	DEPARTURE.		
19	Latona		Mauritius.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
July 12 Ascana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
17 Pere, ship, Hurst, from Shields.
[illegible] British Empire, ship, Mather, from Shields.
[illegible] Dunedin, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
[illegible] James Livesey, Clark, from Liverpool.
[illegible] St. Olaf, ss, Pederson, from Cardiff.
[illegible] Peiho, ss, Melezan, from Shanghai.
[illegible] Sarthe, F. S. T. S., Goullee, from Toulon.
[illegible] Indus, ss, Steward, from Southampton.
[illegible] Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
[illegible] Mooltan, ss, Symons, from Bombay.
[illegible] Muriel, ss, Hyde, from London.
[illegible] Warrior, ss, Hughes, from Batavia.
[illegible] Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
[illegible] Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
[illegible] Orion, ss, Smerdon, from Foochow.
[illegible] Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Calcutta.
[illegible] Bangalore, ss, Soames, from Bombay.
[illegible] Borrowdale, ss, Davies, from Kurrachee.
[illegible] Good Hope, ss, Bainton, from Cardiff.
12 Timor, ss, Brown, from Calcutta.
13 Arabia, ss, Caboara, from Bombay.
13 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
6 Pere, ship, Hurst, to Kurrachee.
6 Indus, ss, Steward, to Calcutta.
7 Sarthe, Fch. T. S., Goullee, to Saigon.
7 Mooltan, ss, Symons, to Calcutta.
7 Muriel, ss, Hyde, to Japan.
7 Warrior, ss, Hughes, to Amsterdam.
8 Peiho, ss, Melezan, to Marseilles.
9 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
9 Orion, ss, Smerdon, to London.
10 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, to London.
11 Bangalore, ss, Soames, to Suez.
11 Borrowdale, ss, Davies, to Liverpool.
12 Good Hope, ss, Bainton, to London.
13 Timor, ss, Brown, to Liverpool.
13 Arabia, ss, Caboara, to Genoa.
13 British Empire, ship, Mather, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
Ascana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
Dunedin, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
James Livesey, Clark, from Liverpool.
St. Olaf, ss, Pederson, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 21st August, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 80, rainfall 70 cents.

Carwar, 21st August, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·99, rainfall 47 cents.

Mangalore, 21st August, 11-50 a.m.—Weather fair, wind west, south-west, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 74, wet bulb 80, barometer 29·82, rainfall 1 inch 33 cents.

Tuticorin, 21st August, 5 p.m., weather fair, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·86.

Vingorla, 21sth August, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 84, rainfll 26 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21st August.

From London.

Athol, s—300 packages gunpowder, Soomar Veera.

From Genoa.

India, s—1 case perfumery, B M Punthakey; 50 case corks and 1 case medicine, D S Kemp & Co; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 55 kegs iron nails, Ameeroodin Fazulally; 1 cask wine, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee; 75 kegs sulphate of copper, Tezpal Cama; 101 boxes brandy, Cowasjee Brothers.

Persia, s—75 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st August.

For Liverpool.

Boadicea, s—38 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 70 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 105 bales cotton, Trithdas Loonidaram; 115 bales cotton, Shamjee Veerjee; 4 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 58 bales cotton, Vurdman Poonsey and Co; 533 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

India, s—460 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

For Genoa.

India, s—200 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers; 21 bales hide G Sigg and Co.

For Hongkong.

Travancore, s—15 cwts horns, Ludha Ebram; 27½ cwts horns Goolam Hoosen Janmahomed; 13½ bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 17 chests opium, E J Abraham; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 7 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 201 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Soonderjee Walljee and Co; 278 pieces E teeth, Allana Munjee; 6 chests opium, Sereram Dowlutram; 21 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 9 chests opium, E J Abraham; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 18½ chests opium, Currim Ebram; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Columbian, s—25 bales twist, Soonderjee Walljee & Co.

For Shanghai.

Travancore, s—4 chests opium, Nensook Mooltanchund; 12 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—22nd August.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
405-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.
575-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Kesbowrao Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and other—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin &c., v Fuckeer Saheb bin Meeya &c.—Mr. Fletcher.
384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazullah Cassumbhoy v Bawa Peer Ali Bebalocrjee—M. M. Munshi.
591-73—J C Cama—Ardaseer Ookerjee v Heergopall Premsookdas and another—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

762-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Datoobhoy Ebrahim v Hajee Hoosein—Dadabhoy, Tyabjee and Sayani

LONG CAUSES.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee v Manoredas Gordhundas—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
771-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and another v Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
788-73—In person—Cassum Hajee v Mahomed Chowth—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
794-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Munchershaw Merwanjee Dhondy v Dorabjee Framjee Dhondy—Prescot and Winter.
814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Locabai v Luxmibai—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
816-73—M H Khan—Beebeebai, widow v Rajooma, widow Tyabjee and Sayani, and K Morojee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.
721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.
290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.
468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gunpatrao Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.
264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Sugoonee, widow—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey Rimington, Hore and Langley.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ookerda v Goculdas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—Pestonjee K.—Ootumchund Maneckchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhuneshjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
350-73—Mr Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Gandhibhoy.
581-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Joggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hureeba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 20.

Smith, Surgeon, Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Kamptee.

Smith Surgeon Major, Finance Department, on leave, from Poona.

Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army, to join, from Tannah.

DEPARTURES—August 21.

O'Bryen, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Commandant, 22nd (Punjaub) N. I., on medical certificate, to Europe.

Cavaye, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Madras 107th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Alexander, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

O'Brien, Surgeon Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to Europe.

Webb, Captain and Adjutant, Bengal 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Smith, Surgeon Major, Finance Department, on furlough, to Europe.

Smith, Surgeon Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Madras.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 18.)

Leave of Absence.

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:—

The Hon R A Dalyell, Third Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for two months.

Maj C J Stuart, Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, Chingleput District, privilege leave for three months.

Surgn J J L Ratton, M D, on special duty connected with the Salt Dept, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15th October next.

Mr E B Powell, M A, C S I, Director of Public Instruction, privilege leave for two months.

Lieut-Col J H M Shaw Stewart, R E, Consulting Engr, for Railways, twenty-three days privilege leave, from 1st Oct 1874.

Capt and Depy Comsy F Graham, Ex Engr, 4th grade, twelve months' leave in India, on medical certificate.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col R Macdonald, to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr E B Powell, C S I, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W E Wright, Depy Colr, to act as Supt of Stamps during the employment of the Hon Mr Ramiengar on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr R V Mayer, Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah, to act as Asst Director of Revenue Settlement in the Chingleput District during the absence of Maj C J Stuart on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R V Mayer, Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah, to be Special Asst to the Colr of Chingleput District for purposes connected with the Settlement.

Maj Stephen William Barrow Sherman, M S C, to act as Comdt of a Batn of the Nair Brigade during the absence on furlough of Capt C DeL Gostling, or until further orders.

The Govr in Council hereby appoints Capt W J Nunnerly Conservator of the Port of Gopaulpore, to be Shipping Master at that Port.

Mr J H Nelson, Dist and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore, resumed charge of the Court on the 6th instant.

Col R M Macdonald, Insp-Genl of Registration, resumed charge of the Office from Mr Ferrand on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Mr E. Lodwick, [illegible] is allowed privilege leave for one month and sixteen days.

Mr J E Booth is appointed to be in charge of the Office of Acct-Genl [illegible] Madras.

Mr [illegible] is appointed to officiate as Depy Acct-Genl Madras, in the second class of the Financial Dept.

Military Department.

Ootacamund, 15th August 1874.

The services of Maj S W B Sherman, S C, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt (Brev-Maj) William Lawrence Twentyman, 18th Hussars, to be Brig-Major on the Establishment, vice Maj Forster, vacated on promotion.

Col G Touch, S C, Examiner, Pay Dept, is appointed a Member of the [illegible] Committee, during the absence on privilege leave of Col [illegible] Gillian.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj Arthur Matcham Davies, M S C, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col, from the 15th Aug 1874.

Maj Genl A H A Hervey, of the Infantry, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

Sub-Conductor Daniel Falvey, of the P W Dept, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, from the 1st Aug 1874, vice Doheney pensioned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUSSEY—August 20th, at Mazagon, the wife of W. H. Hussey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAWE—August 11th, at Shil'ong, the wife of Clement W. Bagshawe, Esq., of a son.

CARTHEW—August 15th, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain Carthew, 16th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

The most cheering bit of news brought us by the mail is the confession made by the *Times* of its own incompetence to deal with Indian finance. The great English journal has come to the conclusion that "there is no subject on "which a man of modesty and prudence will be "less disposed to dogmatize than that of the "Government of India." This is a wise judgment; and India would have been saved the expenditure of a few millions of money if the *Times* could have remembered a few months ago what was the duty incumbent on "men of "modesty and prudence," before it used the whole weight of its authority to create a foolish panic in England and in this country about the Famine. Unhappily, however, even now the *Times* will not practise what it preaches. In the very article which opens with the despairing declaration that Indian Finance is a thing which no Englishman can be expected to understand, the *Times* calmly proceeds to lay down the proposition that "the "particular defect which cannot be overlooked "in the Government of our Eastern Empire is "that it does not pay its way." This, surely, is dogmatism with a vengeance, especially as the writer of the article goes on to say, with his customary air of infallibility, "There is no dis- "puting this painful fact. Year after year we "go on adding to the debt charged on our great "dependency, and there is a deficit which we are "always on the point of supplying, but "which we never do, in fact, supply." These remarks betray a fundamental ignorance of the subject which makes the writer's attempt to lay down the law upon it quite inexcusable. As a matter of fact, India pays her way from year to year with the utmost regularity. It is a pure delusion to suppose that the ordinary revenue of this country is not more than sufficient to provide for the ordinary and necessary expenditure. Nor is it the case that the sources of that revenue are more uncertain than those of the income of other States. We cannot understand why the opium revenue, for instance, should be considered more precarious than the produce of the English excise and customs duties on spirits, wines, and beer—duties on which the English Chancellor of the Exchequer now depends for a good deal more than half his revenue of the year, while opium contributes only one-seventh of the Indian revenue. The other chief taxes in India are levied on land and salt; and, whatever we may think of the policy of placing heavy burdens on agriculture and a duty of several hundred per cent. on a necessary of life, still, as everyone must eat salt and the bulk of the land must always be tilled, the income derived by the State from these sources is never likely to fail. The country, too, is as a whole by no means taxed beyond endurance. The agricultural class are in some parts of India treated unfairly, but the dwellers in great cities—and India abounds in large and wealthy cities—are almost entirely exempted from Imperial taxation in any shape or form. India, therefore, without being subjected to too severe pressure, provides the Government with a sure and handsome income; and it was conclusively shown last year, when the Finance Minister announced that he had a surplus of three millions and could abandon the Income Tax, that on an average of six years the revenue had fully equalled the expenditure, the surpluses of three years having more than covered the deficits of the other three. Nothing, indeed, could have been more prosperous than the state of our finances up to the end of last year, when the alarm was raised that there was likely to be a famine in Bengal. But even this danger would probably have been overcome without causing any sensible addition to the debt of the country, but for the uninformed clamour of the *Times* and one or two other English newspapers, and the accession to office of a headstrong Secretary of State, whose presumption led him to take the control of the Famine expenditure out of the hands of the Government of India. If, therefore, the *Times* is really curious to learn who should be held responsible for India's failure to "pay her way" this year, we might answer the question in Nathan's words to David—"Thou "art the man!"—for Lord Salisbury would never have interfered if he had not thought that by lavishing the money of Indian taxpayers he could be sure of winning the applause of those apostles of a "vicarious philanthropy," the editors of the *Times* and the *Spectator*.

It seems hard that people who have the frankness to acknowledge that they know nothing about India cannot have the decency to let the country alone, and see if *that* will help her to pay her way. Instead of doing this, they first insist on increasing our debt, and then send us out a Public Works Minister to make us economical—as if the whole ambition of such a man will not be to justify his existence and raise his reputation by spending as much money as possible on grand schemes of public works. Although, indeed, it was denied in the debate on the Indian Council Bill, that the new Minister will come out with the express intention of spending £40,000,000 on works of irrigation, it is a significant fact that the *Times*, in its leading article on the debate, says India ought to be made to pay off the Famine loan within a few years, because she will then probably have another Famine to provide for. This is the policy hinted at by Sir John Strachey in a terribly long-winded essay on Indian Finance which has lately been printed as a Parliamentary paper, and which reads like a new edition of all the speeches he made and all the minutes he wrote during the period in which he was allowed by Lord Mayo to overhaul the Finance Department and do his best to ruin the reputation of his absent colleague, Sir Richard Temple. "There are," says Sir John, "indica- "tions that future large expenditure will become "obligatory on the Government, in order to "provide against the effects of calamitous "droughts, the recurrence of which, at frequent "intervals, experience shows to be certain." This, then, would appear to have been the theory of the authors of the Indian Council Bill, that the Government of India should be compelled, against its own will, to invest an enormous sum of money in works intended to render all future droughts in this country harmless. For our part, we cannot see the economy of spending any amount of money, from forty to a hundred millions, in works which will only come into use perhaps once or twice in a century. It seems to us cheaper to wait for the droughts and feed the people when they come. Of course, if the *Times* and Lord Salisbury would find the money, we should like to see all Sir Arthur Cotton's schemes carried out. But it seems a piece of grotesque mockery to assure India that she is so poor she cannot pay her way, and then to force upon her the outlay of a hundred millions or so in works which will be unprofitable and useless for perhaps ninety-nine years out of a hundred. But India must, we suppose, be subjected to vivisection, in order that political philosophers may satisfy themselves how their theories of government will work. So the Government of India is to be made use of, through the agency of the new Minister, in order to squander without discussion the money of Indian taxpayers on all the crotchets of all the men of genius who have discovered infallible methods of creating a perfect State. We have been accustomed to look up to the *Times* as omniscient, but we venture to express a doubt if it is possible in those days to govern any people on earth, even the patient people of India, in the proposed fashion for six years together without provoking a revolution,—unless of course the Government does away with freedom of the press and the right of public meeting in India, and shuts out of Parliament every Englishman who respects human rights.

We are bound to say a few words, in conclusion, on an episode of the debate. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, with his usual ready wit, took advantage of the occasion to vindicate himself from the charge of having built Gunnesh Khind. The "pungent remarks" of the press on the cost of this palace applied, he said, to Sir Bartle Frere's conduct, not to his own. So far as we are concerned, we have always adjudged the responsibility for the excessive expenditure on this building to Sir Bartle Frere; and we do not know that any one has accused Sir Seymour of having done more than finish the works on the scale of magnificence on which they were planned, and take care that the building was furnished with a splendour befitting its architectural pretensions. The great offence committed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald during his administration—an offence compared with which the waste of money on Gunnesh Khind fades into nothingness—was his purchase of the Elphinstone estate; but of course on this subject our late Governor was careful to say nothing. We can say of him, as he said of his "distinguished predecessor,"—*laudari a laudato* is, Sir Bartle Frere must remember, the highest of compliments—that of course he never thought of himself in the matter, but only of the public interest. Did anybody ever know an official who did think of himself; and does not the bazaar ring with the praises of the honest and incorruptible patriots who are good enough to rule us? But, this being so, the puzzle is, why did Sir Seymour buy the Elphinstone property?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The many friends of Major R. Gill of Adjunta will be sorry to hear that he has met with a severe accident. While travelling between Pachora and Dhurrumgaum on Wednesday in a tonga drawn by a pair of bullocks the animals took fright and ran away, upsetting the tonga. Major Gill remained in the tonga up to the last and was eventually thrown out with great violence, breaking the thigh of his left leg and also fracturing the thumb of his right hand. Information of the accident reached Dhurrumgaum in about two hours after it occurred, when every assistance was sent to the scene of the accident. Major Gill's leg was successfully set the same night and he was brought into Dhurrumgaum on Thursday morning, where he is doing well.

At the monthly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on the 28th ult., the Board of Directors reported that they had had under consideration the subject of the completion of the system of railway communication between Bombay and the North-West Provinces of India by a line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere. The Board viewed the matter as one of imperial importance, because the railway, when completed, will establish a complete system, opening out a valuable and populous country. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, of which the following is a copy:—"Your memorialists desire to urge upon your Lordship's attention the importance of the completion of the system of railway communication between Bombay and the North-west Provinces of India by the most direct route through Rajpootana. The line to which your memorialists refer, namely that from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, whence the line to Delhi is already being constructed, formed an integral part of the great scheme of trunk railways projected by Lord Dalhousie, and is the only part of the system remaining for completion. That surveys of the country which the line would traverse have recently been made for the Government by the State engineers; and it is believed that no engineering difficulties present themselves, and also that the mileage cost of the line would be very moderate. That the completion of the railway communication between Bombay and the North-West Provinces through Rajpootana would give direct access to many large and populous towns on the line of route, where an important trade would be developed, but which at present is restricted for the want of efficient means of transport. Your memorialists are aware of the claims which are now pressing on the financial resources of the Government; but it is believed that the outlay for the construction of the line in question would be reproductive at an early period by opening up the country, promoting commerce, and thereby stimulating the industry of the people. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the Government of India will give its sanction to the construction of the line of railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and that no avoidable hindrance may be allowed to delay the early completion of the system connecting Bombay with the North-West Provinces of India through Rajpootana."

It will be remembered that some time ago the Manchester Chamber of Commerce presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India praying for the abolition of the import duties on Manchester goods imported into this country. In reply the following letter, with the enclosed despatch, has been received from the India Office:—

"India Office, London, 14th July, 1874.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd of February, forwarding a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester on the subject of the customs duties levied in India on cotton yarns and manufactured goods, and to my reply of the 24th of March, I am now instructed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you for submission to the Chamber copy of despatch from the Government of India in answer to the reference which was made to that authority on the subject of the memorial.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Louis Mallet."

"T. Browning, Esq."

Government of India—Financial Department.

"To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—My Lord Marquis,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch in the Separate Revenue Department, No 2, dated 26th March, forwarding a memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce concerning the customs duties levied in India upon cotton yarns and cloths. We desire to observe that our tariff was carefully revised by a committee at the beginning of 1869, when the tariff values of cotton yarns and cloths were largely reduced. We have had occasion recently to enquire how far the values then fixed accord with existing facts, and it is possible that we may convene a committee of revision in the ensuing cold season. The information before us does not, however, lead us to think that our tariff over-values cotton yarns and cloths; on the contrary it would seem that the value of many important descriptions of cotton goods is, and has for some time been, higher than the tariff value upon which the duty is now levied.—We have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Grace's most obedient and humble servants,—(Signed) Northbrook, Napier of Magdala, B. H. Ellis, H. W. Norman, A. Hobhouse, E.C Bayley, J. F. D. Inglis.

"Fort William, 15th May, 1874."

The Board of Directors of the Chamber referred the matter to a committee. The reply in the despatch avoids the material point raised by the Chamber in its letter, in which it desired the remission of the duties on goods and yarns imported into India, while the answer of the Government of India confines itself to the tariff valuation.

A letter was received yesterday from the local Government by the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, showing that the Government of India at once complied with the request of the public meeting lately held in Bombay by telegraphing to the Secretary of State on the subject of the new mail contract. There is more in this unexpected support of the Government of India than appears on the face of the letter. A short time ago it was considered all but certain that the Viceroy would positively decline to comply with the request of the public meeting by telegraphing or sending home the memorial, or taking any steps which would imply his disapproval of the doings of the Home Government. Although the contract has been sanctioned a great deal of good will result from the recent agitation. When the time comes for renewing the contract the Indian Post Office will probably do all they can to get the complete control of the mail service, as far as Bombay is placed in the hands of the Government of India, unless private contractors offer much more reasonable terms than the P. and O. Company. [illegible] department will, we infer from the action taken by the Viceroy in Council, be strongly backed by that Government. All appears to be tending in this direction, and, if nothing is done beforehand, the beginning of 1877 must be signalized by monster meetings and petitions throughout India. We subjoin a copy of the letter from the Bombay Government:—

Financial Department.

Bombay Castle, 20th August.

To J. Gordon, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 2302, dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have intimated that the substance of the memorial therein referred to regarding the mail contract with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company was communicated by them to the Secretary of State for India, by telegram, on the 3rd instant, and that the memorial itself followed by the next day's mail.—I have, &c.

E. James,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 31st July.

The debate on the India Councils Bill was, for attendance of members, for public interest, and for briskness of discussion, one of the best that we have had upon Indian subjects for many years. True, that is not saying much, but, when we remember with what little concern the House of Commons treats Indian topics, a chamber a quarter or a third occupied shows some improvement upon the usual experience of Indian subjects. There is no doubt whatever that the recent famine in Bengal has done much to arouse public interest in the affairs of India, and, therefore, it has come to pass that the proposals of the present Government in regard to that dependency have been far more closely scrutinised than I have known to be the case for several years. It happens, also, that Lord Northbrook is deemed in England to be a popular and successful Viceroy, and, in spite of all his singularities and acerbity, Lord Salisbury is considered to be not only the best man in the Cabinet for the post of Indian Secretary, but to possess qualifications for the office vastly superior to his predecessor's. The suspicion that Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury were not in accord in regard to this bill, and the fact that it was opposed by some of the highest ex-Indian functionaries in England, and but feebly supported by others—even those who sit on the same side of the two houses with the present Government—surrounded the measure with an unusual degree of interest. The debate was nevertheless very unsatisfactory, and upon the main question at issue it was disappointing. That issue, as raised by Mr. Fawcett's amendment, was as to whether or not the bill had received the approval of those who will have to work the measure, and more especially as to the approval or otherwise of Lord Northbrook. Upon this latter point, judging from the manner rather than from the matter of the explanations, I do not believe that six persons in the House were satisfied that Lord Northbrook was not unfriendly towards the measure—especially on the face of a strongly prevailing rumour that if the measure were carried he should resign his post. The issue of the debate was simply this: that the Viceroy's Council might well be increased, but that no advantage would be gained by appointing one particular member to look after the mechanical excellence of public works. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was believed by many of his hearers to hit the right nail on the head when he advocated an increase of subordinate officials, so as to secure more supervision in the carrying out of public works. It was noticeable, too, that not only he but almost every other supporter of the Government gave but a qualified approval of the bill, and nothing was said in the whole course of the debate to remove the generally prevailing impression that the measure was unnecessary. The best that could be urged for it was, that its effect might be satisfactory,—all would depend upon the nature of the appointment.

There is considerable annoyance among those members who take an interest in Indian matters, that the correspondence has not yet been published respecting the Bombay riots. It has been printed for some time past, and was withheld, in the first instance, because it was deemed to be discourteous to publish it until it had been received by the persons chiefly concerned in India. Some eight or ten days ago a telegram arrived from Bombay giving an epitome of the correspondence, but Lord George Hamilton professes not to believe that the original despatches have yet arrived out, and therefore he still declines to make the matter public. The general inference is that this strange proceeding is intended to disarm criticism. Parliament will be up in a week, and little time is therefore left to discuss this subject. A long debate upon this matter might have been very distasteful, for not only the conduct of the Police Commissioner in this particular business, but the general conduct of the Governor in the discharge of his functions as head of the presidency might have been severely criticised. It is not an agreeable duty for a member of Parliament to call attention to the incompetency of the chief functionaries of the Crown, but of late there have been so many complaints from India respecting the Governor of Bombay, that, had a debate occurred upon this matter of the riots, some very distasteful comments would have been made upon the late Government for having appointed to Bombay an aged relative of a Cabinet Minister. It is not a pleasant task to inform your readers of the complaints which come to hand in England respecting their own Governor, but I should ill discharge my duty as your correspondent if I failed to refer to a subject of such vital importance to the people of Bombay.

Some interest has attached to a correspondence just published respecting Sir Samuel Baker's expedition for the suppression of slavery. It is now for the first time apparent what was the real cause of discord between Sir Samuel and the Egyptian Government. An impetuous and an imperious bearing towards the people of Upper Egypt, and a total absence of tact in dealing with the slavery question, has driven the population in the remote parts of the Egyptian Kingdom into hostility with the Government, and the Khedive has been compelled to send Colonel Gordon to undo much of the mischief which Sir Samuel Baker has created. By the way, few of us supposed that Sir Samuel was being remunerated with the handsome salary of £10,000 a year.

Egypt has also contributed another subject of interest, which may seriously affect the trade of the Suez Canal. Private telegrams have been received from Port Said stating that the Egyptian Government has arbitrarily, and without notice, levied a duty upon coals discharged at that port to be reshipped on steamers, chiefly British, which pass through the Canal. These coals have hitherto been reckoned as goods in transit, and were therefore not liable to duty, and have in fact been passed duty free by the Customs authorities. A departure from that custom and the imposition of ten per cent. *ad valorem*—that being the duty for coals intended for Egypt—raises the very serious question whether Egypt is not infringing international rights. We shall doubtless hear more of this matter by and by.

To-day's papers announce that the treaty between Kashgar and Russia has been ratified at St. Petersburg, together with a decree by which imports are to be free from Kashgar and other native states into Russia. There are not many people here who take much interest in the affairs of that distant country or who understand them, but, among the few who do, there is considerable anxiety as to the fate of our own treaty, not immediately by reason of the document which has just been ratified at St. Petersburg, but because of the war which by this time is supposed to have begun between the Ameer and the Chinese. Opinion seems to be growing, to the effect that we should act in one of two ways, either jointly with Russia in giving Yakoob Beg assistance in the field, or jointly with Russia by diplomatic representations to the Chinese Government. I cannot, however, hope that much would come of the latter course, and the Anglo-Indian section of our diplomatists are almost as distrustful of Russia as of China.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government—yesterday there was a deputation on the subject—with the object of securing an increased rate of speed in the Peninsular and Oriental ships which carry the mails to and from the East. In writing for readers of a Bombay paper it is unnecessary to point to the grievances of the present system: they are but too well known. The Bombay people will, however, be glad to hear that there is some prospect of improvement.

The report of the Indian Finance Committee has not yet been printed, but its terms are of the nature which I have already indicated. If the Committee be re-appointed next year it is expected that its official duties will be devoted to the framing of an important report which will deal with the whole of the evidence taken during the past three years.

The Government have had a hard time of it in Parliament during the past few days. I announced in my last that they had withdrawn the objectionable portion of their Endowed Schools Bill. They have since yielded upon another matter, the Exchange (Army) Bill, [illegible] embodied the principle of purchase, and coming immediately after the re-actionary Endowed Schools Bill, the Liberal party began to fear that we should shortly have a restoration of some of the abuses [illegible]. The present bill arose out of the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission [illegible] grievances of the Army officers, and was, I believe, mainly intended to encourage exchanges with regiments going out to India. But be that as it may, the Liberals scented in it the principle of purchase, and the Government bowed before the coming storm and withdrew the bill. As, however, it is to be re-introduced next session, and as we are also threatened with the dropped clauses of the Endowed Schools Bill, here are two subjects which are likely to hold the Liberal party together. Their prospects are already very greatly improved, and with judicious leadership (!) they may return to power much sooner than seemed likely a few weeks ago. Mr. Gladstone's six foolish resolutions are almost forgotten in more recent errors on the part of the Ministry. Only this very day the Cabinet has shown signs of weakness. When the Public Worship Bill was last under debate the Government proposed to take the salary of the new judge out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but yielding to pressure they then suggested that for the first three years the money should come out of the consolidated fund, and afterwards the post would pay itself in fees. This proposition, however, was strongly opposed; Mr. Gladstone came from Wales to-day in order to speak against it, and at the last moment the Government once more yielded by making an arrangement for the duty to be discharged by one of the pensioned Chancellors. Report goes that Lord Selborne has undertaken this matter. The Government also gave way in a similar fashion upon another matter. They declined at first to divulge the names of the three new Charity Commissioners who were to be appointed to carry on the work of the Endowed Schools Commission, but when the storm began to brew against them the names were given. Instead of being at the beginning of a new Parliament with a strong majority, we might surely be near the end of one that was thoroughly moribund and exhausted.

The Bengal Famine Fund, whose head-quarters are at the London Mansion House, has practically closed,—it will remain open only a short time longer for the purpose of recovering a few outstanding balances. The total amount which has been sent to the Mansion House has been £125,338, of which £119,000 has been already sent to Calcutta. About £5,000 more is expected to be paid in. Manchester has subscribed £12,000; Glasgow £15,000; the Church Missionary Society £10,000; and the Baptist Missionary Society £3,500.

We have recently witnessed the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Noel the ex-Whip of the Conservative party. The circumstance has awakened the surmises of some of the Liberals as to what has become of a similar project which was started for Mr. Glyn (Lord Wolverton), when he retired from the post of chief "Whip" to the Liberals last Autumn. The truth is, that the Glyn testimonial was never very well received; Mr. Glyn was himself not very popular, and when the Liberal party broke up last February he was so strongly blamed for that disaster that the testimonial was allowed to drop. Possibly, however, it may be revived when the new Liberal Club is started. By the way, the Home Rulers have declined to join that institution even though they have been piped to by Lord Hartington. From a party point of view, this is unfortunate, though in some respects they would not have been a very welcome acquisition to the institution. There was a little scene among these gentlemen in the House last night. They determined to oppose the renewal of the coercion bills. They could not agree among themselves as to their mode of procedure, and before one o'clock in the morning had been reached they were hissing their own leader, Mr. Butt. Another episode of the evening was when Mr. Cullan called the O'Donoghue a "political bawd;" but this was very late on, somewhere about 3 o'clock this morning, and the Speaker was supposed to be dozing or he would have called Mr. Cullan to order. Even Homer nods, for Mr. Disraeli was sound asleep more than once before the House rose. It is expected that this Irish fight will be renewed to-night. At the time of my writing there is a numerous sitting of Irish members to decide whether they shall sheath the sword or renew the combat and be as obstructive as they were in the early hours of this morning.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 31st July.

In my last I briefly alluded to the introduction of a bill into the House of Commons by which it was intended to facilitate under certain circumstances regimental exchanges. The bill itself from outward appearances would seem to be of the most simple character, as it consists of merely a brief preamble, four short clauses, and comprises only twenty-four lines, but it in reality possesses an importance only to be appreciated by those who are likely to have recourse to its provisions. It has already attracted the notice of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, a gentleman well known as having held office under the late Government, and who has the reputation of being one of the most incisive of Mr. Gladstone's followers. It would seem that he has either detected, or thought he has discovered on the part of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, an intention to legislate against the spirit of Lord Cardwell's views held by him while at the War Department and not relinquished by him up to the time he left office. The reputation of Lord Cardwell as an administrator is most dear to his party, and every effort will be made to prevent any re-action against his policy, however unpopular it may have been among military men, who never ceased to regard him in any other light than as a thorough-paced "Doctrinaire." The exchange system, as formerly worked, had many abuses, but, on the other hand, possessed great advantages. It enabled the rich man to continue in a profession which had many charms for him, while it often saved the poor man from utter ruin and enabled him to continue in the army for which he was thoroughly fitted and for nothing else. I would quote many cases to prove my meaning, but I will satisfy myself with one. A short time since a captain of a crack regiment stationed in India on its being ordered home, was, owing to straitened circumstances, desirous of exchanging into one coming out from England. He soon found an advantageous offer, and the preliminaries were arranged, when the stringent order against the passing of any money between the contracting parties was brought to the notice of one and each, so that it became impossible for the transaction to be completed. The result was that the man to whom money was no object, but who for many reasons could not proceed to the East, sold his commission, and the poverty-stricken individual returned to Europe, could not live upon his pay, and was also driven from the service, and is at the present moment in a state of actual want—a victim to the false delicacy of a thorough bred hard political economist. Mr. Hardy's bill does not, so far as I can understand it, affect officers on the half-pay list. Now, these were the very men who suffered most under Lord Cardwell's act. It is to be hoped that "a soldier's friend" will rise in his place in the House of Commons and obtain a promise that even-handed justice shall be dealt out to all parties. The fact that Mr. Hardy has so soon after taking office, taken into consideration one of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, is most encouraging to the army, and bodes well for all those who have been aggrieved by the coldblooded policy of the theoretical individuals who, for so many years were the arrogant possessors of power in Pall Mall. How true is the old but homely proverb of every dog having its day! It is now exemplified in the change at the War Department.

The difficulty of obtaining eligible recruits and the numberless desertions from the ranks have at length aroused the attention of the authorities to the point of action. The troubles have at length become unbearable, and it is stated that the Government intends to appoint a Royal Commission on Recruiting. Better late than never, as every one who has at all turned his attention to the subject will exclaim. The mode by which we have hitherto obtained recruits for our army would be a disgrace to the Kingdom of Ashantee. By the way, talking of Koffee's dominion reminds one that there is just now a perfect shower of books all written on what is called the Ashantee war. One is from the pen of Mr. Winwood Reade, the special correspondent of the *Times*; another from that of Major Brackenbury, Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley; and a third from that of Mr. Boyle. Of the first I am afraid that it is too egotistical ever to be popular; of the second, the writer's name will always be a passport for his book; and of the last, I am assured people will be able to judge that Mr. Boyle's "Fantee Land to Coomassie" is both amusing and instructive.

The Duke of Cambridge is quite restored to health and has been busily engaged in conducting the Aldershott manœuvres, holding levées, and inspecting the Foot Guards [illegible] 1,118 horses and 24 guns—the general total was 13,550. The operations began at an early hour in the morning, and about mid-day victory had declared for the defenders of "hearths and homes." Thus showing that an attacking army must be very much numerically larger to have a chance of cutting its way through a hostile country intersected here and there by entrenched camps. When all was over the Duke of Cambridge assembled all the Generals, Commanders, and aides of the contending forces, and, having received explanations from the opposing Generals relative to plans of attack and defence, pronounced that on both sides everything had been admirably contrived and carried out, but that the defenders had the best of the fight. The following battalions of Foot Guards were reviewed on the 25th instant, in Hyde Park, by the Duke of Cambridge:—The 2nd Grenadiers, the 2nd Coldstreams, and the 1st Fusiliers—the whole under the command of Colonel Bruce of the Grenadier Guards. The ground was kept by two squadrons of the 2nd Life Guards. The troops were put through the customary manœuvres of a firing field-day. To say that the steadiness of the troops was all that could be wished and that the marching was in the style of the "Guards" would but faintly convey to your readers the very striking way in which the review went off. The sight, which was of two hours' duration, was perhaps the prettiest seen in London during a more than usually attractive season.

It will be remembered that during the siege of Paris "aeronautics" formed a no very inconsiderable part in the tactics of the besieged. Hence they have attracted much notice, not only on the Continent but in England. Well, on Saturday last Mr. Coxwell's largest balloon, chistened the "City of York," which independent of the car stood when inflated 80 feet high (it contained 60,000 feet of gas) was prepared and fitted with some machinery, the invention of a Mr. Bowdler, with a view of trying to steer an aerial machine against adverse winds. Here is a description of this novel affair:—

> Mr. Bowdler's screw fan, which is not very formidable in dimensions, consists of a wooden frame 14 inches by 10, and five feet high, to carry the wheels that give motion to the fan, and this, which is worked by manual power, and placed inside the car, is beneath the two screws, which project beyond the hoop and the car, and is connected with an iron frame securely fastened above and below. The larger fan is 33 inches in diameter; the smaller, for causing the rise or fall of the balloon, is somewhat smaller. The fan for horizontal movement and for turning the balloon round makes 14 revolutions to one of the handle. Beyond the propelling fan is fixed a vertical plane disc, or rudder. This is turned at any required angle by two bridle lines, and it was calculated by Mr Bowdler that the force of the air current from the fan acting on the plane of the rudder would turn the balloon and direct the propelling force as required."

It is not for me to say that in time to come balloons may not be successfully steered through the air, but I have to record that Mr. Bowdler's first attempt ended in a total failure. The machinery collapsed and had to be detached, Mr. Coxwell and his *compagnons de voyage* making a safe descent in the Essex marshes after a pleasant trip.

In the House of Commons on Monday Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to a question put to him by the Hon. E. Ashley respecting the Kirwee booty, stated that the question referred to the High Court of Admiralty in 1864, was, what portion of the forces engaged in the field should share booty and not the amount of property to be given as prize money. This question had hitherto been decided by the responsible Minister of the Crown, and the Secretary of State saw no reason for reversing the decision of his predecessor.

Mr. Hardy has declared in his place in the House of Commons that the subject of the pay and allowances of the Army medical service is now under his consideration. A simultaneous movement in the same direction is being made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in connection with Naval medical men. The invitation on the part of the Russian Government to Lord Derby to send a plenipotentiary to attend a conference at Brussels assembled for the purpose of framing some philanthropic laws, by which the usual horrors of war may be mitigated, has ended by the consent of our Foreign Secretary to send a military representative, it being quite evident that Lord Derby is not sanguine of any advantages accruing to England by the adoption of any other rules than those at present existing. Major-General Horsford has been deputed to proceed to the Belgian capital to act on our behalf, and Mr. March of the Foreign Office is to attend as Secretary.

On Tuesday General William Napier, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, distributed the prizes and commissions at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. The preliminary report made by General Simmons, the Governor, contained a sad reflection on the conduct of the whole body of cadets, and he was so dissatisfied that he could not recommend any individual to be awarded the sword usually bestowed on the best-conducted cadet. The subjoined is the list of those who received Commissions:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Marks.		Marks.
H M Sinclair	36,073	J E Middlemas	29,835
E R Kenyon	34,152	J Clarke	29,847
S C N Grant	32,244	F Peel	29,553
C M G Bate	31,710	J G Lutzens	28,938
Mr Elrington	29 883		

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A G Creagh	28,974	R D Lo don	23,835
H T Faithfull	28,672	H Garnett Bottfield	23,489
G T Kelaart	28,127	E A Smith	23,350
A C Bailward	2[illegible],213	E C F Holland	23,216
F E A Hunter	27,183	Hon A Sidney	22,892
Lord G F Montagu	27,047	F W Boteler	22,793
W J Robertson	26,218	A S Pratt	22,617
C C Howard	25,851	W E Blewitt	21,288
H A D Curtis	25,726	G S Jones	20,019
A Keene	25,424	F S Murphy	19,326
H O B Owen	25,407	C E Maberly	20,477
W A Plant	24,457	C V B Kuper	19,3[illegible]4
W F Bunn	21,420	E C Hawkshaw	19,256
R M Brady	24,110	D Ratcliffe	19,214

General Napier then addressed the cadets on the importance of discipline and attention to the minutest and most tedious details of military duty, and then dismissed them for the vacation.

The Aldershott summer manœuvres came to an end on Wednesday by another sham fight between Prince Edward and General Smyth, the former being attacked by the latter. The day was in every respect brilliant and terminated in the discomfiture of Prince Edward's forces. General Smyth and his Generals showed themselves to be strategists of the first order and covered themselves with well-earned laurels. The flank movements were most admirably conducted, and in actual warfare would have produced the effect which they brought about in the late mimic fight the rout of the enemy. The troops marched from the scene of the engagement apparently as fresh as if they had not been at work—all owing to early hours and no unnecessary weight to carry.

Since I began this letter Mr. Hardy, owing to the lateness of the Session, has withdrawn his Exchange Bill, but with a promise to re-introduce it early next session. Let us hope that "Il se recule pour mieux sauter." The Secretary of State for War has given a public promise that the interests of the Indian Staff Corps and of all other bodies of officers belonging to the late great army of the East shall not be neglected, so it is to be hoped that a bright day is yet in store for those who have been compelled against their will to make sacrifices, the character of which they never contemplated when they first entered the service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollers, 5¼d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96.
4½ per cent. do. do.	97½.
5½ per cent. do. do.	102

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes	£10,312,500.	Inc. £1,125,000.
Bills discounted	£16,875,000.	Dec. £500 000.
Bullion	£22,562,500.	Inc. £687,500.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼.	
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¾.	
Bar Silver	58.	

The sum of £94,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3¼ per cent.

A HOME correspondent informs us that Sir William Muir has declined a seat in the Council of India, and returns to this country as Finance Minister.

THEODORE TILTON has been arrested for libel in the Beecher case, though not on Mr. Beecher's complaint or at his instance. Tilton pleaded "not guilty."

COLONEL EARLE, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, left Calcutta for Singapore and the Straits on Monday last, and will, it is said, be absent for six weeks. He had been unwell for some time previously.

THE *London Gazette* of July 31st contains the following announcement:—"The Queen has appointed Major-General Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, K.C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay."

COLONEL POLLARD has proceeded to Murree with the plans of the new line from Lahore to Jhelum, with a view to obtain the sanction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the taking up of the land required for the Punjab Northern State Railway.

ON Saturday last Sergeant Naylor, late of the Royal Artillery, from Jhansie, died in the train. On his body being removed on Sunday morning to the General Hospital at Allahabad, and a *post-mortem* examination being held, it was discovered that the cause of death was heat apoplexy.

ACCORDING to one of the local papers, an appeal is to be presented to the Commissioner of the Neilgherries by a native capitalist, who a short time since paid over Rs. 25,000 for a piece of land put up by the authorities as of about 200 acres in extent, but which, when demarcated, turned out to be only about 75 !

SOME months ago the Laccadive Islands were declared by the Government of India to be "free ports" for the purposes of trade. It has now been notified for the guidance of Sea Customs authorities and others concerned, that in future in all returns of trade and navigation these islands are to be included under the "British Indian ports" instead of, as heretofore, under foreign or external ports.

THE captain of the Aratoon Apcar, one of the Calcutta opium steamers, has had his certificate suspended by a Naval Court at Shanghai, for three months, for endangering the safety of his vessel while in a state of semi-intoxication. The chief officer is censured, and the first and second engineers are found "addicted to insobriety." The captain and engineers are to be reported to the Board of Trade.

WE read in a Madras paper that Mr. W. P. Williams, the Manager of the Revenue Settlement Office, against whom serious criminal charges in connection with the Madras Widows and Orphans Fund are pending enquiry, applied to the head of his department for privilege leave for two months. The leave has been refused and the applicant has been suspended, owing to the serious nature of the charges against him.

HER Majesty's ship Volage, Captain Fairfax, will, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, proceed to Kerguelen's Land for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus. This comparatively unknown part of the world was almost forgotten until visited by her Majesty's ship Challenger, which was, it is said, the only vessel that had touched there since the days of Captain Cook. It is situated in 50 degrees south latitude and the cold is at times intense.

IN the House of Commons, on July 31, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Mr. E. Hubbard, said a series of meteorological observations taken at stations in the Bombay Presidency since 1853 had been sent to this country, but a great number of them had been mislaid and could not be found. The Secretary of State for India had sent a despatch to say that if in future these returns were to be of any utility, they must be more uniform than they had hitherto been.

ON the recommendation of the President of the Committee for the Management of the Government Workhouse, Madras, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the deportation, under the Vagrancy Act, of the following inmates of the Home:—H. V. Barter, John Smith, and William Bonser to Sidney ; William Schaltz to Melbourne, and George Hill to London. The descriptive rolls of these men show that they are all young yet, between the years of 24 and 29. One has been a surveyor, another an officer in the merchant marine, another an iron moulder, another a fireman, another a locksmith. All arrived in India within the last four years.

THE Aldershot manœuvres were brought to a close on the 31st ultimo by a review of the whole of the Artillery stationed there by General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B. There were sixteen batteries of Royal Horse and field guns and four siege guns, the total number in the Long Valley being 100. This is the largest number of guns that has ever been collected together at Aldershot. All the generals of division and brigadiers who have taken part in the summer drills were present, and witnessed the evolutions, which extended over a very large tract of country. The review was brought to a conclusion by a cannonade from all the batteries in line.

A VERY brutal case of torture has just been brought to light in the District of South Arcot, and the perpetrator was put upon his trial at the last sessions held at Cuddalore. The victim was a young woman, the wife of the prisoner, who caused her hands to be wrapped up in rags steeped in oil, and then set fire to, in order to make her tell what had become of some copper change which had been left upon a shelf in the house, though she persisted in stating that she knew nothing about it. The injuries sustained by the woman from the burns were so severe that she had to stay nearly two months in the Chedumbaram Hospital. The charge being clearly established against the husband, he was sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment.

WRITING on the subject of the recovery of a bundle of overland mail letters from the Hooghly the *Englishman* says—"The Post Office authorities must, if they concern themselves at all about the feelings of the public, be fully aware of the effect such a statement would have on them. Yet they have not felt themselves called upon to make any announcement regarding the alleged loss. The least they could have done was to have informed the public whether the statement made was true or not, and, if it was true, to have communicated to them all that had been discovered regarding the number and addresses of the letters. They have omitted to do either one or the other of these things, and, we regret to say, the omission is characteristic of the department, which shirks responsibility on principle, and, as a natural consequence of the immunity conferred on it by law, discharges its trust in a most perfunctory manner."

THROUGH communication by rail between Shahdera and Wazirabad, the Lahore paper tells us, was established on Saturday last. A train consisting of an engine, brake-van and a first-class saloon carriage started from Shahdera at 6-30 A.M. In the saloon carriage were the following gentlemen:—Mr. T. H. Thornton, D. C. L.; Colonel Pollard, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the P. N. State Railway; Mr. G. P. Thomas, the officer officiating in charge of the Ravi Bridge division ; his assistant, Mr. Campion ; Mr. R. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner ; and one or two others. The engine was gaily dressed with evergreens and flags, and crowds of admiring rustics were collected on the road a short way from Lahore, and along the line. Great excitement was occasioned by the train as it steamed past the various villages on the line of road, as well as on its arrival at Gujranwallah and Wazirabad. Running at the rate of 26 miles an hour, exclusive of stoppages, the train reached Gujranwalla at 9 A.M. After a stay of two hours the train proceeded to Wazirabad, the number of passengers having been increased at Gujranwalla by the gentlemen and ladies of that station. At a short distance from Wazirabad the ceremony was gone through of affixing the last bolt to a fish plate and the driving in of the last spike. The former was gracefully performed by a lady from Gujranwalla, and the spike was driven home by Colonel Pollard, and thus the through communication by railway between Shahdera and Wazirabad was completed. After a sufficient stay at Wazirabad to enable the engine to take in a supply of water, the train returned to Lahore, staying on its return journey a short time at Gujranwalla, and reaching Shahdera at 5 P.M.

THE *Home News* :—The re-consideration of the long-pending claims to certain portions of the Kirwee booty appears to be as far off as ever, to judge from the answer which Lord G. Hamilton gave on Monday to Mr. Ashley. Nothing more in the way of concession is to be expected from Lord Salisbury than could be obtained from the Duke of Argyll. The new minister for India regards the question as decided by Royal Prerogative, and is "not disposed to reverse the decision of his predecessors," who refused to bring the disputed claims before the Court of Admiralty. It remains to be seen how far the pressure which may yet be put upon his lordship by the claimants' champions in the House of Commons will convert him to a kindlier mood. Some of the aggrieved officers have lately held a meeting which resulted in the formation of a committee for the purpose of fighting their claims, and Lord Salisbury is threatened with a deputation which will urge upon him "the expediency of invoking a judicial decision on the further claims of the captors of Kirwee, and on the validity of the very eminent legal opinions which support those claims." We were, however, under the impression that a committee already existed, and we have heard rumours which may account for the formation of a new one ; if these are correct it is possible that the actual claimants may realise the truth of the old adage by finding themselves "between two stools ;" anyhow, the question is already surrounded by so many difficulties that the Indian Government will be only too glad to avail itself of something more than a disagreement between those who have hitherto represented the capturing force.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 31 :—In contributing his share to the Ministerial massacre of innocents, Mr. Hardy has, unwittingly no doubt, prolonged for another year a grievous hardship to the great body of officers who were never concerned with the purchase question. It is one of the clearest proofs of the crudeness of Lord Cardwell's abolition measure that the ukase against exchanges which formed part of it was extended undiscriminatingly to all the non-purchase corps and departments of the army. Now these happen to be officered from two very distinct classes as regards means, many having large or comfortable incomes, others nothing but their pay. To the latter it was always open, before the days of abolition, to get an exchange without cost, or even at a premium, to some station where cheapness of living or local allowances made it possible for them to subsist decently. India was of course above all becoming more and more the field for those who were not afraid of the climate, and India had allotted to it a certain proportion of men who could well afford to do their soldiering at home, and were willing to pay those who took their places. But the effect of what has been done is this, that because at one time—of late years the military authorities had very fairly guarded against any such abuse—certain exchanges in purchase regiments had been managed so as to affect promotion, two doctors or two captains of artillery found a sudden bar put across their mutual desire to exchange. The poor man must stay at the costly station ; the wealthy must remain in the tropics. Both are sufferers, and both grumblers, with just cause. And this has come about because purchase was abolished so hurriedly that no one had time to consider how to discriminate between the future treatment of the regiments subject to it and those in which exchanges could not by any possibility effect either the promotion of individual persons or the advantage of the service.

SEVERAL peace associations had expressed the desire to be represented at the Brussels Conference. They have received a polite refusal. Amateur diplomacy and the ventilation of all sorts of philanthropic crotchets would hardly have improved the chance of arriving at some palpable result. A proposal from the International Society for the Assistance of Prisoners of War, founded at Brussels in 1870, embodying special dispositions to facilitate its own and similar missions, and based on the experience acquired by the society in 1870-71, has, however, been presented by the Belgian Foreign Secretary to the President of the Conference. On July 29 the Conference appointed a Commission, composed of one delegate for each State, to examine the Russian project. This Commission, which is to meet daily, held its first sitting on July 30, under the presidency of Baron Jomini. The members of the Congress will probably be invited to witness manœuvres of the Belgian army. The assertion of a Paris journal that General von Voigts-Rheetz, the first representative of Germany, left after the first meeting for Berlin, is erroneous. He attended regularly at the Conference. This general must not be confounded with General von Voigts-Rheetz, who commanded the ninth German army corps during the late war, and who has since then retired from the service. He is one of the most talented of the younger German generals and Prussian military plenipotentiary at the German Federal Council. He has shown both statesmanlike and oratorical gifts by the way in which he conducted the debates on the military budget in the German Parliament. The *Nord* states that the friendly relations which have been established among the delegates and the tact of the President allow the hope to be entertained that the harmony of the Conference will not be troubled by any discord resulting from the remembrance of recent events, and that though it is possible that all difficulties relative to the codification of the laws and usages of war may not be broached immediately, yet the success of the most essential dispositions of the project of convention seems henceforth to be assured. No protocol or account of the labours of the Conference will be published before the termination of the deliberations. The Committee of the Congress met on July 31 for the purpose of examining the points upon which the Powers are agreed. It appears that the majority are in favour of the idea of limiting the convention to questions of humanity. The representative of the Republic of San Salvador appeared the same day at the Congress, being thus far the only delegate from America. The United States Government was twice invited. After the Department of State had formally declined Prince Gortschakoff's invitation, the Emperor himself sent a telegram to President Grant, soliciting the participation of the United States, but this was declined in the same manner.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 31ST JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Malaca, Commander S. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 31st ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Coak.
Mr J Robertson.
Mr J Wright.
Mr J Carter.
Mr W Smelhurst.
Mrs McCarthey and infant.
Mr W Barker.
Mr E Jones.
Mr Artificer.
Mr and Mrs Harvey, infant, and ayah.
Mrs McDonald's ayah.
Mr W H Gulliver.
Mr Underwood.
Mr R. H Sealy.
Mrs Thomson's ayah.
Major Fraser's 2 female servants
Mr Faroose Yacoot.

VIA ALEXANDRIA—Mrs Swinton's ayah

FROM BRINDISI.

Col F J Priestley.
Mr G A Summers.
Lieut Leach.
Mr J D Grant.
Mr and Mrs Williams.
Major Turton.
Major Morton.
Major Oldemeyer.

FROM SUEZ—Mr Duckworth.

FROM ADEN.

Mrs Whaley, child, & 2 infants. 7 Natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July, 31.)

IN both House of Parliament the approaching termination of the session is becoming daily more evident. In the Lords, the Royal (late Indian) Ordnance Corps Compensation Bill was read a second time last night.

In the Commons, in allusion to the Indian Mail Contract, Lord Manners has stated that a saving of £24,000 a year will be gained by the steamers running through the Suez Canal. In the distribution of the Kirwee prize money, Lord Hamilton has stated that the authorities will be guided by former precedents, and the claims will not be submitted to the Admiralty. Mr. Disraeli hopes to be able to introduce the Indian Budget on August 3. The India Councils Bill was read a second time on July 29.

There is a rumour of the probable interference of Germany in the affairs of Spain as regards the Carlists receiving supplies by sea. The recent execution of a German by the Carlists, and the extreme bad feeling of the Ultramontane party in Spain against Germany, is considered likely to increase the watchfulness of the latter Power over the Carlist movements.

The Brussels Conference met on July 27, but adjourned the same day. At present the recognition of a delegate from Spain is the difficulty.

German papers consider a war between Russia and China as not being very far distant.

The English Fleet has been ordered to collect at Panama, in order to proceed to Guatemala to enforce the payment of £20,000 as compensation for the outrage on Consul Magee.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold are at Osborne. His Royal Highness met with an accident a short time since which has affected his health, but he is now improving.

The Bengal Famine Committee met at the Mansion House on July 27, when it was stated that the total receipts had been £125,338, of which £110,000 has been sent to Calcutta.

The Queen has appointed T. D. Forsyth, C.B., Ben. C.S., to be an extra Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

The New Charity Commissioners have been named by Mr. Disraeli as Mr Longley, the Rev. Canon Robinson, and Lord Clifton.

In the event of the India Councils Bill becoming law, Major-General Richard Strachey, R.E., will probably be appointed member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for Public Works.

Viscount Melville is lying dangerously ill at Melville Castle, near Edinburgh.

The directors of the Bank of England have raised their rate of discount from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Hugh Robert Hughes, of Kinmel, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Flint ; and the Marquis of Waterford to the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Waterford.

The Gordon Castle tea ship, from China, has been wrecked off Lisbon ; crew and passengers all saved.

The Goodwood Cup has been won by Mr. Merry's Doncaster, Kaiser second, Miss Toto third.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed with costs the appeal of Ganendromohun Tagore v. Juttendromohun Tagore.

The great landing-stage at Liverpool, erected for the accommodation of the passenger traffic in the Mersey, has been destroyed by fire.

The Hankow, outward bound for China, has been in collision with a steamer in the Channel, by which the latter vessel sank, and fifteen persons have been drowned.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. W. J. Cooke, Mad. S.C. ; Capt. C. L. Hulbert, late Bombay Army ; G. Rennie, Esq., late Bo. Art. ; Sir Claude Edward Scott ; the Rev. G. Bouverie, Chaplain to the Queen ; the Right Hon. A. Brewster ; Baron Anselm Rothschild ; W. D. Christie, C.B. ; Major-Gen. E. Bagot.

THE POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW

WILL BE OPENED

ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1874,

AND

REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
VICE-PATRON—H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

STEWARDS.

Major General Grant.
Brigadier General Aitchison.
Brigadier General Shewell.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.
L. Ashburner, Esq.
Colonel Holland.
Colonel Burrowes.
G. W. Elliot, Esq.
J. H. B. Hallen, Esq.
Colonel S Scott.
Major Hills, R.E.
Dr. Collins.
Major General Sir E D. Russell.
Sir C. J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Colonel Sir W. Merewether.
G. Norman, Esq.
Colonel Hughes, R.A.
Colonel W. Ashburner.
Major Probyn.
F Souter, Esq.
Colonel Berthon.
Captain Nutt.
Captain Daniell.
Captain Currie.

With power to add to their number.

JOINT-SECRETARIES, Major WARDROP, J. E. OLIPHANT, Esq.

JUDGES will be appointed by the Stewards.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Prize Fund to be paid to J. E. OLIPHANT, Esq., Collector of Poona, or to the Poona Branch of New Bank of Bombay.

ENTRANCE FEES.

Horses	Rs. 10 each.	Bulls and Cows	Rs. 5 each.
Galloways	,, 10 ,,	Bullocks	,, 5 per pair.
Ponies	,, 5 ,,	Rams	,, 1 each.
N. B.—For each class in which exhibited.		Ewes and Wethers	,, 1 per pen.

PRIZES.

HORSES.

CLASS.		Prizes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1—English Horses suitable as Stallions		250	150	50
2—English Mares suitable for breeding		150	100	50
3—Colonial Horses suitable as Stallions		250	150	50
4—Colonial Mares suitable for breeding		150	100	50
5—Arabs suitable as Stallions		250	150	50
6—Arab Mares suitable for breeding		150	100	50
7—Arab Galloways and Pony Stallions		150	100	50
8—Country and Stud bred Horses fit for Stallions		150	100	50
9—Country and Stud bred Mares suitable for breeding		150	100	50
10—Ditto in foal or with foal at foot by a Government Stallion		200	150	100
11—Country and Stud bred Galloway and Pony Stallions		75	50	25
12—Ditto ditto Mares suitable for breeding		75	50	25
12*—Ditto in foal or with foal at foot by a Government Stallion		100	75	50
13—Yearling foals, country bred		50	35	20
14—Yearling fillies, country bred		50	35	20
15—Two year old Colts ditto		75	50	25
16—Ditto fillies ditto		75	50	25
17—Three year do Colts ditto		100	70	40
18—Ditto fillies ditto		100	70	40
19—Four year ditto Colts ditto		125	90	50
20—Ditto fillies ditto		125	90	50
21—Yearling foals	The produce of any Government Stallion	75	50	25
22—Ditto fillies		75	50	25
23—Two year old Colts		100	70	40
24—Ditto fillies		100	70	40
25—Three year old Colts		125	90	50
26—Ditto fillies		125	90	50
27—Four ditto Colts		150	100	50
28—Ditto fillies		150	100	50
29—Two year old Geldings, country and stud bred		100	70	40
30—Three ditto ditto ditto		125	90	50
31—Four ditto ditto ditto		150	100	50
32—Five ditto ditto and upwards		160	110	60
33—Chargers and horses or mares suitable as such		150	100	50
34—Hunters, any breed or sex	Hacks may be claimed for Rs. 700.	150	100	50
35—Hacks ditto ditto		150	100	50
36—Tonga Ponies, pairs		80	60	40

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

CLASS.	PRIZES. 1st.	2nd.	3rd
1—Bulls, English and Half bred	125	90	60
2—Cows ditto ditto	100	75	50
3—Bulls, Guzerat and Kattywar	100	75	50
4—Cows ditto ditto	80	60	40
5—Bulls, Mysore	100	75	50
6—Cows ditto	80	60	40
7—Bulls, any other Indian breed	80	60	40
8—Cows ditto ditto	60	45	30
9—Bulls under 3 years, any breed	70	50	30
10—Heifers under 3 years, any breed	60	45	30
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAUGHT BULLOCKS.			
11—Pairs Guzerat and Kattywar	100	50	0
12—Ditto Mysore	100	50	0
13—Ditto Khandeish	100	80	0
14—The Deccan	80	40	30
15—The Southern M. Country	100	50	0
16—Ditto any other Indian breed	80	40	30

Sheep.	Class.	Prizes.
17—Rams, any breed	1	3 at 10 each.
	2	3 at 5 do.
18—Ewes, per pen of 4 or 5	1	3 at 15 do.
	2	3 at 10 do.
19—Wether ditto	1	3 at 10 do.
	2	3 at 10 do.

CONDITIONS.

An animal may be entered in every class for which competent, provided entrance fee be paid for each Class. But the same animal cannot take more than two prizes, and will not be awarded a prize in the same class for more than two seasons.

2.—Animals, the property of Government, may be exhibited, but cannot take prizes.

3.—Every Animal exhibited *for sale* must have a *price fixed* upon it before the day of Exhibition. To prevent valuable Chargers and Hunters competing with Hacks, an animal exhibited in the latter class is declared claimable by a purchaser at Rs. 700.

4.—Government reserves the right of pre-emption of any animal exhibited *for sale* at the *price fixed* beforehand by the Exhibitor. Other claims to purchase *priced* animals must be submitted to the Secretaries, who will settle them by priority of application.

5.—No Prize will be given in any class unless the animals come up to a fair standard of excellence. No 2nd Prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited therein, and no 3rd Prize unless six are shown.

6.—At the discretion of the Stewards' Committee, animals, the property of poor Exhibitors, will be admitted without payment of Entrance Fees.

7.—At the discretion of the Stewards' Committee Batta will be paid to needy Exhibitors for the period they may be absent from their homes for the purposes of the Exhibition.

8.—Intending Exhibitors should give notice on or before first September to either of the Secretaries, who will forward a printed form of Descriptive Roll which should be filled in and returned without delay together with the Entrance Fee. Entrances made between 10th and 15th September will be liable to double Fees. No Entrances will be received after 15th.

9.—The Agents of the Railway Companies have consented to carry animals to and from the Show at reduced rates on the following conditions:—

"Full fares will be charged for an animal for the journey to Poona, but it will be carried free on the return journey on production of a certificate signed by one of the Secretaries, to the effect that the animal has been exhibited at the Show, and remains the property of the sender.

"The concession is made only on the condition that the Railway Companies are relieved of all liability for damage to any animal carried under this arrangement."

VISITORS' TICKETS.

For the entire Show	Family to admit four	Rs. 10
	Do. do. two	,, 5
	Single	,, 3
A Ticket for one day only		,, 1

Free Tickets to Stewards and Exhibitors.
Subscribers will be allowed a Single Ticket for every (10) Ten Rs. subscribed.

SITE.

The old Horse Artillery Lines, Wanowree,—where accommodation will be provided for the animals exhibited.

J. E. OLIPHANT, }
A. WARDROP, } *Joint-Secretaries.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 15th August 1874.
Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,287	1	0
Merchandise	1,27,991	7	0
Electric Telegraph	535	0	0
Earth Trains	630	0	0
Total Rs.	1,91,443	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles ... Total Rs.	1,66,753	3	5
Increase Rs.	24,690	4	7

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

CURIOUS things are seen in advertisements The second column of the *Times* is always full of them, and each is often a study in itself. Something of the character of the advertiser can frequently be gleaned from the advertisement, and love, hope, fear, sorrow, benevolence, revenge, and a hundred other feelings all find expression in this way. I was amused at reading an advertisement which appeared in your columns a short time ago as follows :—"Wanted, a small Bungalow, with compound, not surrounded by houses. Rent about Rs. 25, Colaba or Byculla preferred." Simple-minded advertiser ! "Wanted !" I should think so. A nice little house, compact and convenient, presumably in a fine open situation and in no way overlooked. I suppose the advertisement was inserted in the expectation that such a bungalow at such a rent could be obtained. Sweet simplicity ! I remember reading in *Punch* some years ago a conversation between a horse-dealer and a would-be purchaser. "Ha! I think I know what you want," said the dealer, "a good-looking chesnut, about 15½ hands high, 5 years old, deep chest, good flat legs, plenty of bone-sound and strong, of good temper, and about £25." "That's it!" eagerly exclaimed the other. "That's just it!" "Ah ! then don't you wish you may get it!" said the dealer. Sir, I want that bungalow myself. I bid against the advertiser for it, if it exists. Never mind Colaba or Byculla ; is there such a bungalow in the whole of Bombay ? I try to *hope* so, but not being blessed with the sanguine disposition of the advertiser, I cannot say I *think* so. Good gracious ! Such bungalows are just what we want. I wonder how many of them would let readily on long leases. Several hundreds, I should say. We have no use for much of the expensive pile for which we are obliged to pay two or three thousand rupees a year, but a cosy little home standing in its own grounds at a moderate rent ! Oh ! I want that bungalow.

THE other day you published a very queer story from the *Delhi Gazette*, which of late has been coming into notice more for its fictional peculiarities than its excellence as a newspaper. In fact, the high reputation of the old *Delhi Gazette* as an Indian journal has disappeared, and seems to have saved nothing from the wreck but its character for story-telling. In the story I allude to, the writer represents himself as being swallowed by a whale, or something very like it at all events, and getting pitched out of the animal's stomach by administering to it a dose of tartar emetic. With some fine graphic touches he invests his story with a certain air of probability—as for instance, when he makes the walls of his stomach prison pink and soft, and illuminates it with phosphorence, which everybody knows is an extremely fishy light indeed. How the writer managed to get swallowed is not explained, although I should think he must have been one of the unfortunate crew who were in the ill-fated ship that was dragged down by the cuttle fish a short time ago. It was suggested by a writer in the *Englishman's Week* that the *Delhi Gazette*'s octopus story was founded on a brief account of the octopus in the Brighton aquarium. It is astonishing how little a fanciful writer requires to suggest a story. When once the outline is presented before him he soon fills in the details, of which he has often as much over, if he could remember them, as would do for another sketch. As to this tartar emetic story, it is possible that a slight circumstance may have suggested it. The story of Jonah, for instance, may have been in the writer's mind's eye, or even the legend about a voracious whale which is appended as a note to the "Merchant of Venice" in Barry Cornwall's edition of Shakspeare. There it is gravely set forth that a marriage was proposed between the son of Anselmus, Emperor of Rome, and the daughter of the King of Apulia. The young lady in her voyage was shipwrecked and swallowed by a whale. Not knowing this was to happen she did not carry a large supply of tartar emetic about her person ; but she nevertheless contrived to make the monster regret that he had ever dared to take in a lady. She cut up his inside with a knife, and otherwise showed her dislike to him, so that he was glad to throw himself ashore and be killed by an Earl named Pirius, who delivered the Princess and took her under his protection. On relating her story she was conveyed before the Emperor, who, in order to prove whether she was worthy the hand of his son—the rude monster to doubt it! if a whale managed to swallow her bodily it was as little as he could do to digest his doubts about her veracity—he placed three vessels before her. Then follows something like the casket episode of the play, to which it is not necessary to allude further than to say that the Princess chose the leaden vessel, and was immediately united to the Prince. What was easier than for the story teller of the *Delhi Gazette* to make himself Jonah or the Princess, and to arm himself with a powerful emetic ? I expect he will tell you in a short time that he has heard from the monster of the deep, and that it has still a very sore throat in consequence of his boots lacerating the sides of its œsophagus when he was "heaved" so abruptly that he had not time, for the monster's sake, to take them off and tuck them under his arms.

IN the capital of one of the Indian Presidencies—no names, please,—an attempt is made in one of the principal places of worship to hold divine service during the week ; but owing to the extensive commercial occupations of the inhabitants that service is seldom numerously attended. Indeed I might say, it is shamefully attended ; and the pastor who is appointed to be at the fold to receive his sheep is disheartened beyond measure when he sees before him an almost empty church. He hurries through the service—it would be of little use to be laborious and careful for the benefit of three individuals and bare walls ; as well might a clergyman conceive it to be his duty to go into the fields and harangue to the four winds and an open-mouthed ploughboy. I believe it is the case that unless more than two persons attended at a place of worship it is not compulsory for a clergyman to go on with his task. This was a fact of which the Rev. Mr. Psalter was fully aware. Yet week after week he found he had to go through the service because three persons were regularly in their places ready to begin, and he was so considerate of the anxiety that the declining sunlight betrayed on their upturned features that he never had the courage to suggest that as there were so few people present perhaps the service might be dispensed with. One of these was an urchin who though small still made up the necessary complement of worshippers. He began to entertain evil thoughts regarding that little boy. The urchin's face haunted him in his day dreams and his night dreams. I believe he would have been sorry to hear that a fatal accident had happened to the little boy—that he had been run over by a tramway car, or succumbed to an attack of cholera at Carnac Bunder, or choked from emotion after reading the Secretary of State's answer to the Parsee memorial—yet he would never have thought for a moment of questioning the wisdom or the power which had put an end to his admirable and exemplary existence. One night when he went as usual to hold the week-day service, and he saw the peaceful looking bald head of the old man who was a regular attender, and the staid bonnet of the old lady who was another, his face showed nothing but resignation ; but as he stalked up the middle pathway of the church he caught sight of that little boy, and suddenly he became ferocious. Is it for this brat, he said, that I must go through this service week after week ? He stole up to the youth and looked at him with a terrible expression of wrath. The little boy recoiled. The pastor leant over him and whispered in his ear that "little boys had been murdered for less provocation than this—much less—Ha ! ha !" The little boy opened his eyes wide, dropped his lower jaw, and sidled gently to the end of the pew, and then gave one wild look at the Rev. Mr. Psalter, and turned and fled. Like sunshine breaking through a dark cloud, cheerfulness smiled once more upon the pastor's countenance, and he went to the rostrum, and gravely told the old lady and old gentleman, who were all unconscious of the emotions which had worked in the little boy's heart a minute ago, that he regretted to find there was a smaller attendance even than usual, and under the circumstances it would—ahem !—be advisable to postpone the service. That little boy never went back to church again on a week night. Some say that he was bribed to stay away by a gift of 4 annas ; but I think I have got the right version of the story.

THE LATE FATAL CATASTROPHE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Government of Bombay has issued the following Resolution upon the receipt of the reports of Major Dowden and Chief Engineer of the Railway :—

Government do not consider that any blame attaches to the engineering or traffic staff in regard to this lamentable accident ; on the contrary, the conduct of those concerned appears to have been very creditable, especially that of Permanent Way Inspector Imrie and Muccadum Itoo.

2. The inspecting staff appears to have been well on the alert, and to have done all in their power for the safety of the traffic.

3. The up mail train was watched safely over the Sewjee Nulla bridge, which collapsed under the goods train a few hours afterwards.

4. The bridge itself was probably in fault, as it does not seem to have been overtopped ; but on this point further information is awaited.

5. It will probably be possible to determine, when the water subsides, whether the supports of the bridge have been underscoured, or whether they have succumbed to the direct force of the stream owing to any fault of original construction apart from the nature of the foundation.

6. It should be reported whether the bridge was one of the works set down for reconstruction, and, if so, whether the intention to reconstruct it was carried out, or whether that measure was deferred for any or what reason.

7. Proposals for rebuilding the bridge on a better design, as well as for providing extra waterway at the Buldee Nulla, are awaited.

8. Government learn with satisfaction that the through communication over the two places where the line has suffered has now been established, and the promptitude with which it has been done under adverse circumstances is very creditable to the engineering staff of the line.

9. The reports should be sent to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

THREE hundred pounds of gunpowder were yesterday imported by one Abdool Raymon.

A STILL-BORN CHILD.—The body of a still-born child was yesterday found lying on the Esplanade.

ASSAULT.—Ramjan Mudderbux, a Mahomedan, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with having assaulted one Ameena, a Hindoo female. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—Atmaram Dhondoo and Vittul Kooshaba, Hindoos, were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having assaulted a woman on the Esplanade road on the previous day. Complainant stated that the assault was quite unprovoked, and proved that the first defendant had thrown stones at her and slapped her on the face. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and discharged the second prisoner.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared in the matter of the administration *de bonis non* of Ludha Veerjee, deceased, on behalf of Ludha Puddumsey, the caveator. His client, he said, was caveator in two cases, in one of which Moolbai, and in the other Cooverbai, was applicant. His application was that both suits should be heard together, and that the matter should be postponed for a fortnight. Mr. Starling, on behalf of Moolbai, and the Advocate General for Cooverbai, consented to the application, which was then granted.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.—Yesterday being the Mahomedan sabbath, the police authorities seem to have had reason to apprehend just the shadow of a shade of danger from the Mahomedans who frequent the mosques on that day. From 11 o'clock in the forenoon more than usually large detachments of policemen were posted at the Null Bazaar in and about Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, in the vicinity of the Jumma Musjid, and other places, while the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, with a number of European officers and native members of the force, were in attendance at the Crawford Markets, perfectly prepared to adopt prompt measures in the event of an emergency occurring. We believe the immediate occasion for an alarm, real or unfounded as it might be, was the profession of Islamism three persons, which was about to take place. One of them, a Parsee priest named Furdoonjee Dadabhoy—not Perozshaw Vimadalal, whose name appears to have been needlessly paraded—was converted at a mosque other than the Jumma Musjid, but no preparations for a public display of him had been made or were permitted. At the Jumma Musjid the case was different. The "faithful" appeared to have congregated there in unusually large numbers ; and if our information be correct, there were about 2,000 persons collected there yesterday, whereas the usual attendance at the mosque on Fridays, during the last month or two, has averaged from 500 to 700 persons. The ostensible reason was the conversion of two Hindus, which was to take place there. Preparations had apparently been made for forming a procession from the mosque, and a license had been obtained under a dishonest representation—as appeared subsequently—for playing music in the streets. On the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the police, the contemplated procession was countermanded and the music license, we are told, was torn up by the police. The "faithful," after prayers, had, therefore, no opportunity to mark, in a public manner, their rejoicing at the recent accessions to their order, and dispersed quietly after 1 o'clock.

A CHARGE OF FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Francis Xavier Couto, a clerk in the employ of the French Bank, was charged at the instance of one Coorjee Canjee, a Hindoo of the Purbhoo caste, with forgery and cheating. The defendant, it seems, had known Coorjee Canjee for nearly four years, and during the last two years had several money transactions with him. In consequence of having to pay a most exorbitant rate of interest for all monies borrowed by him from Canjee, defendant found his affairs considerably embarrassed and had no resource but to borrow money from other parties to meet the prosecutor's demands as they fell due. Defendant soon found himself hopelessly involved, and was compelled to seek the protection of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The prosecutor hereupon suggested that if defendant withdrew his schedule, he (prosecutor) would supply him with sufficient funds to liquidate all his debts, and at the same time assured him that he should be subjected to no annoyance in the matter of payment. Rs. 1,000 were offered, which the prosecutor declared defendant might liquidate by such monthly instalments as would suit his convenience. Notwithstanding that the prosecutor was remarkably profuse in his promises and professions of sincerity, the defendant at first could not be persuaded to withdraw his schedule, and, acting upon the advice of certain friends, was determined to refuse Coorjee's offer. Subsequent overtures and a renewal of the offer of the loan of Rs. 1,000 were more favourably entertained by the defendant. It would appear that he eventually called upon the prosecutor at his private residence, where he (defendant) prior to receiving the Rs. 1,000, was requested to write a draft of a bond for Rs. 100 or Rs. 50. This he distinctly refused to do, when prosecutor solemnly declared that there was no foul play intended, as he (prosecutor) did not desire the defendant to affix his signature to it. Defendant at length yielded, and after the form of note had been prepared, was next persuaded to affix the words "Shree Cristna" to this, which prosecutor assured Couto was only the name of a certain Hindoo deity, by virtue of which the safety of the note would be ensured. Shree Cristna turned out to be the name of a private individual, and this circumstance constituted the ground on which the charge of forgery and cheating had been instituted against Couto. Mr. Winter defended the prisoner, and Mr. Pandurung appeared for the prosecution. The evidence of two or three witnesses were taken when the case broke down from the numerous discrepancies and contradictions, and his Worship, after commenting upon the improbabilities of the statements of the different witnesses, dismissed the case. We understand that it is the intention of Couto to bring a cross charge against Coorjee Canjee, for conspiracy

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. HYDASPES, Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi—Mr Greenhill, Mr Patrick Dewar, Mr S P Pundit, and Dr Dossabhoy Pestonjee.
For Venice—Mr Watchman and Surg Major J Y Smith.
For Aden—Moses Jacob and three native deck passengers.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.		Byculla. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Thursday, Aug. 20	0	61	0	14	0	17
Previously registered	68	66	76	73	67	79
Total	69	27	76	77	67	99

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JULY 29.

LORD G. HAMILTON, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that its object was to appoint on the Council of the Governor-General of India one member who should be responsible for the Public Works Department. As the Council was at present constituted there were five members ordinary and one member extraordinary—the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces—and it generally happened that the Public Works Department was managed by the member who was least hard worked. Now, this Department required very minute supervision, and the House might judge of its importance when he stated that its pecuniary transactions for the year 1873-74 involved no less a sum than £26,500,000. The public works of India were divided into three classes—first, those carried out by the Supreme Government ; second, provincial undertakings, carried out by the local Governments, the expense of which was defrayed by allotments from the Supreme Government ; and third, the construction and maintenance of roads, &c., which were administered by local bodies. Having enumerated the principal items in the pecuniary transactions of the Public Works Department for last year—which showed an expenditure of nearly £18,000,000, and an income of £8,600,000—the noble lord believed he had conclusively shown that the Department was sufficiently large and important to require the attention of one member of the Council exclusively. And vast as had been the expenditure on public works in the past, there was no doubt it would be even greater in the future. It was announced that 2,700 miles of railway, and irrigation works calculated to secure from liability to drought 50,000 square miles of country, would be constructed during the five years ending with 1877-78 at a cost of 22½ millions. Of the amount of money which would be involved in this undertaking it was impossible at present to form any notion. The necessity for adopting such a proposal as that contained in the Bill was therefore all the more urgent. As to the imperfect working of the present system, there was almost an unanimity of opinion. The Secretary of State in laying the Bill before the Upper House had laid a return on the table showing the number of cases in which the estimates for the past year had been largely exceeded. Well, the individuals connected with the Public Works Department could hardly be blamed. They had to perform their duties under great and exceptional difficulties, arising from the great distances which had to be taken into account and the torridity of the climate. But the main cause of the excess of expenditure over the estimates was the system of handing over the Department from one member of the Council to another. Thus there was an inconsistency of purpose and no continuity of design. Schemes, for instance, were frequently stopped which ought not to be stopped, and, he believed, this was almost entirely due to the fact that no single member of the Council was personally responsible for the control and supervision of the Department. Lord Mayo when he arrived in India at once saw the importance of the public works and took them under his own control. Writing to the Secretary of State in 1869, he recommended that a short Act should be passed early in the following Session to enable the Secretary of State to appoint by Sign Manual three instead of two ordinary members of Council, with a view of nominating a person who would fill the office of Minister of Public Works. He added :—

"This step is in my opinion indispensable. I am now discharging with great labour the duties of the member in Council in charge of the Public Works Department. I am very strong and can work 12 hours a day ; but I have seen enough to know that the member in charge of what is now becoming almost the most important department in the Government ought to be able to devote his whole time and thoughts thereto—ought to have much special knowledge, and, moreover, should from time to time visit, with the Secretary to the Government, the various great works in progress."

Again in 1871, almost on the eve of starting on his visit to the Andaman Islands, he wrote :—

"The Public Works Department is now the most important branch of our administration, and will grow. It requires besides the secretariat the undivided attention of one man in Council."

A letter had appeared in *The Times*, written by a member of the Upper House, stating his reasons against the Bill. He (Lord G. Hamilton) would not express any opinion as to the propriety of a member of the Upper House writing to a public journal with the view probably of influencing the members of a House to which he did not belong. He would merely remark that if any argument was wanted to support the proposal now before the House it would be found in that letter itself. The noble lord traced the progress of a scheme from its conception to its maturity. It was, say, conceived by the Local Revenue and Public Works Department, and commended to the local Government. The Local Government sanctioned it, and the Local Executive officer prepared estimates which were corrected by the superintendent engineer. The scheme was next sent to the Public Works Department of the Province, and by them brought before the Council of the Province. Then it was submitted to the Supreme Government, and if approved by them, referred to the consulting engineer and secretary of the Public Works Department, who were empowered to sanction it. Now, he (Lord G. Hamilton) wanted to know if that scheme fell through which of these numerous authorities were to be held responsible ? (Hear, hear.) The Duke of Argyll, in one of his despatches with reference to certain waterworks at Madras, condemned the system very strongly. He wrote :—

"No condemnation can be too severe for a system, according to the ordinary routine of which it is possible for a project to be submitted with all the parade of detailed elaboration and of no less than 23 sheets of plans, for an expenditure thereon of 3½ lacs to be authorized on the assumption that the annual return would be at least 9, and might be 20 per cent, and for the project to be, after an interval of three or four years, abandoned on account of its containing inherent defects that would inevitably cause the result of its continued prosecution to be, instead of high profit, heavy loss, yet not abandoned without more than £11,000 being expended subsequently to the detection of these glaring and fatal defects. For that this is no exceptional case is clear from the fact of my having, within the last few months, found myself called upon to animadvert on similar heedlessness in the preparation of irrigation projects, in three several instances—those of the Moota Valley, the Madras Water Supply, and the Orissa Works, with regard to each of which confident promises of signal financial success were at first held out, and of which one has already proved and the other two threaten to prove, and long to continue, signal financial failures. There must plainly be something radically wrong in a system under which such results are of such frequent occurrence, and I must desire your Excellency's Government to give to the subject your immediate and most serious attention, with a view to the application of a proportionately radical remedy Recent disclosures are, I confess, causing me to contemplate with no small apprehension the possible consequences of the large extension of works of irrigation on which the Indian Government is engaged, and of the wisdom of which I had previously entertained no doubt. Several irrigation schemes of a gigantic scale are already in process of execution, and many more are in preparation, which, it was sanguinely hoped, would benefit the people of India, not more by their direct influence in agriculture than indirectly by causing a largely-augmented flow into the national exchequer ; but, unless very much more thought has in general been bestowed upon them than those specially adverted to above would seem to have received, it is only too probable that the 30 millions sterling which have been provisionally accepted as the amount in round numbers required within the current decade for the extension of irrigation, may eventually prove to have been expended, not in diminution, but in augmentation, of the national debt of India."

In the same paper, there was a remarkable illustration of the manner in which, when responsibility was spread over so many authorities, no one person could be held liable for the failure of a scheme. Certain waterworks of Madras had proved a great failure, and the Duke of Argyll censured the executive engineer. In reply to that censure the Madras Government stated :—

"At the time that the Madras Waterworks project was brought forward there was no one whose special duty it was to examine completely its several bearings, and to take care that all requisite information with regard both to its engineering and revenue details was duly obtained and reviewed."

The Duke of Argyll then wrote :—

"I had previously been under the impression that the special duty referred to devolved in all cases, not on one person only, but on a whole series of authorities ; on the superintending or other engineer, in the first instance, by whom the project was prepared ; then on the chief engineer and secretary, by whom it was placed before the Government ; and finally, on all the members of the Government individually and collectively. If this has not always been the custom, I trust that it has now become so."

Now what was the reply of the Madras Government to the Duke of Argyll's argument ? This :—

"That a particular duty devolved upon 'a whole series of authorities' including 'all the members of the Government individually and collectively' is to say that it did not devolve specially upon any one of those authorities."

It was to abolish the system that the Secretary of State had brought in the Bill, believing that when once responsibility had been fixed upon the head of the Department it would permeate to the lower branches. The proposal was one so simple and natural, and had been so successful wherever it had been carried into effect, that it was necessary to go rather out of the way to find objections to it. The opposition to it, indeed, was principally founded on a misconception of Lord Salisbury's object. For instance, by some curious mistake it was believed that Lord Salisbury intended to send out a person to India to carry out works costing 40 millions, instead of 14 millions. So far from encouraging expenditure, the scheme would tend to promote economy. Again, it was urged that there was a strong feeling in India against this Bill. He was not surprised that such a feeling should exist in India, not against the Bill, but against the supposed proposals of the Secretary of State. There had been some agitation in India about the famine expenditure. Some people went so far as to say that there had been no famine at all, and that the excitement had been got up by the Government for their own ends. The *Pioneer*, a well known Indian journal, had published a leading article, in which it was assumed that a new member of the Council was to be appointed to attend specially to the famine. "But," said that journal, "after all, good may come out of evil ; for when the famine has passed away he may be able to give his attention to the Public Works Department, and that is what we want." Certain members of the Civil Service further objected to the scheme, but it was only natural that they should view with great suspicion any proposal which took away their privileges. Their opposition in the present case seemed to spring from the same feelings as those which prompted them to object to the appointment of a financial member for India. Dismissing also, as unfounded, the objections that the proposed appointment would make the department stronger than the Viceroy, and that the Secretary of State had omitted to lay the proposal before the Council,—to decide upon which did not come within their powers,—the right hon. gentleman proceeded to refer to the amendment which the hon. member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) had placed on the paper. The main objection embodied in the amendment was that the Viceroy of India was strongly opposed to the Bill. Now, he (Lord G. Hamilton) had the authority of the Secretary of State for saying that this assumption was entirely unfounded. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord who had written the letter in *The Times* already referred to stated that his opinions were those of Lord Northbrook. He (Lord G. Hamilton) was perfectly certain that Lord Northbrook never gave authority for that statement, and he should certainly have thought that a gentleman of such experience as the writer would have been more guarded in his assertions. (Hear, hear.) The Bill had to be introduced this Session, inasmuch as two vacancies were about to arise in the Council. Between Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury certain official communications had passed, and he had authority to state that, although Lord Northbrook in the first instance did not desire the measure on the ground that it would increase the number of the Council, he had subsequently withdrawn his opposition on the introduction of a clause providing that the Council might be reduced to five if necessary, and now he had no strong view on the subject one way or another. It was easy to understand why Lord Northbrook at first did not approve the proposal. He, like his predecessor, Lord Mayo, was capable of an enormous amount of work, and he could reasonably say, "I can manage the Public Works Department myself so long as I am Viceroy." But the Secretary of State was not justified in allowing an objectionable system to continue simply because he had an exceptionally powerful lieutenant-general. Lord Northbrook's successors in the Viceroyalty might not have the same capacity for work as he himself had, and in that case the continuity of responsibility and management would be interrupted. The Bill, therefore, was designed to fix and concentrate the responsibility for the Public Works Department on one member of the Council and to continue it to his successors. The amendment of the hon. member for Hackney amounted to this—that it was inexpedient for the House to decide on the Bill until the Viceroy's opinion was known. That course was hardly consistent with the *rôle* of independent critic which the hon. member had taken up, nor was his present opposition quite in accordance with the opinion which he had expressed on a previous occasion—namely :—

"No department in India had been characterized by so much waste and extravagance as the Public Works Department, and nothing had contributed so much to that result as the impulsiveness with which public works had been undertaken and the suddenness with which they had been abandoned in order to obtain a favourable balance of expenditure and revenue."

The former First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Ayrton) on the same subject had said ;—

"Each man, in his own sphere, should be definitely responsible, and it should not be like the game of hunt the slipper, in which the responsibility was shifted about so that no one could find it."

And the hon. member for Hackney, referring to this opinion, had observed :—

"Nothing had been advanced in the debate with which he concurred more cordially than in the concluding remarks of the right hon. gentleman the First Commissioner of Works, as he had said the principle which ought to guide us in all attempts to reform Indian administration was this,—that we should, if possible, endeavour to concentrate responsibility more than we had done hitherto."

Seeing that the hon. gentleman had formerly expressed such a strong opinion in favour of the object of the Bill, it was a little disappointing to find him now in the ranks of its opponents. From the nature of the Bill it must necessarily encounter a certain amount of opposition, as interfering with an existing system ; but he believed no one would assert that the present system was satisfactory, and if the hon. member for Hackney and his friends admitted that it was capable of improvement it was incumbent on them if they objected to the remedy now submitted, to offer alternative proposals. If they made no such proposals, the House would have no option but to accept the Bill, the object of which was simply to appoint a responsible head to a department on the success of whose undertakings largely depended the future success of our Indian Empire. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr. Fawcett thought a strange illusion had come over the Government. As the Session waned, Bills which were most important a few weeks ago had become proposals of the most ordinary and simple kind. It would involve him in a responsibility he was not warranted in assuming if they were to move the rejection of a Bill involving an important question of policy, the decision of which might effect India for many years to come ; and his contention, therefore, was, not that they should reject the Bill, but that they should insist on all information relating to that policy being laid before them. This was not an unreasonable contention. He did not assume, as the Under-Secretary seemed to think it was necessary he should, that the Bill was opposed by Lord Northbrook ; whose opinion, indeed, he did not know, and with whom he had not had any communication ; but the Secretary of State had said that the Viceroy was unfavourable to it ; that declaration had been repeated again and again by some of the most intimate friends of the Viceroy, and he really wanted to know what the Viceroy's opinions were, and whether he thought this the best way of carrying out the change, whether there was unanimity of opinion between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and between the Secretary of State and his Council. As an independent member, he should not venture to offer his own opinion in opposition to an agreement of official opinion, but at present the House was asked to pass as Bill without being informed whether the Viceroy was favourable or unfavourable to it, and before they knew the opinions of the practical and able men by whom the Secretary of State was advised. If it were said this Bill ought to be accepted as a mark of confidence in the Marquis of Salisbury, he admitted the zeal and ability of the noble lord, but he also recognized those of Lord Northbrook, whose solicitude for the welfare of India was equal to that of the Secretary of State. Uninfluenced by political or personal friendship for Lord Northbrook, with whom he did not remember he had ever spoken, he believed that noble lord, by his calmness and firmness, had guided India through a terrible crisis, in which less discretion might have been very disastrous to the future of India. His correspondents, who for three or four years had deen writing gloomily and hopelessly about Indian finance, now expressed great confidence in the financial administration of Lord Northbrook, and said that, if he were not interfered with from home, in a short time he would place Indian finance on a satisfactory and sound position. No one who had watched his career could doubt he had got hold of the secret of managing the finances of India. He recognized the fact that India was an extremely poor country, and that her finances required to be managed with the utmost caution. If the Bill effected a most important change in the Government over which Lord Northbrook presided, if, as the Secretary of State said, he was unfavourable to it, and if the Under-Secretary was obliged to admit he did not know whether Lord Northbrook was or was not favourable—would not they pursue a course more respectful to Lord Northbrook if they deferred the passing of the Bill until they had ascertained what his opinions were ? Lord Lawrence, the only survivor of the illustrious men who had been Governors-General of India, who spent 40 years there, and 25 in the Public Works Department, in the course of the debate in the other House, earnestly entreated the Marquis of Salisbury to wait until Lord Northbrook's opinion was made known. It was impossible to understand the Bill, and many peers supported it under a misconception. The debate in the other House proceeded on the assumption that the clause which they were now told was permissive was obligatory, and that the result would certainly be an addition to the Council. Lords Strathnairn and Sandhurst based their support on the supposition that there would be an addition of one to the Council and the Under-Secretary now said that that might not be the case Therefore, they did not know whether the Council was to be increased or if it was not. As far as he could gather, the opinion of Lord Mayo, which would carry weight, rested entirely on the supposition that the Council was to be increased. In spite of the precedents quoted against him, he believed there was not one instance in which a Secretary of State had introduced a Bill of this kind without first ascertaining the opinion of his Council ; he might not be legally bound to consult them, but he was bound to do so by precedent and by the obvious meaning of the Act. If an addition was made to the Council of the Governor-General, the first effect of this Bill would be to entail a charge on the revenues of India, and the indirect effect would be a great additional expenditure on public works. On matters of finance the authority of the Council was co-ordinate with that of the Secretary of State, and if the Council chose they could make this Bill null and void if it passed, because they could veto the salary. There was no analogy whatever between the position of the Permanent Under-Secretaries of the Home Office or the War Office and the Secretary of State's Council, because he did not act in his individual capacity, but what was done was done by him in Council ; and even if he should have regarded the advice of his Council as superfluous, their opinions were not superfluous to members of the House. If they had been given and had been favourable to the Bill, he would not have offered any opposition to it. If they were to pass it on the word of the Secretary of State, they were reduced to the position of deliberation without having before them elements of a proper discussion and of registering the decree of an individual Minister. The speeches of the Secretary of State and of the Under-Secretary were entirely different. The former alarmed the Indian public by foreshadowing great schemes ; the latter advocated the Bill as effecting a simple and obvious administrative change. If it had been presented at the first as it was now, it would not have attracted so much attention in India. The debate in the other House had been read and commented on in India, the Bill had been unanimously condemned, and he was advised that an influential petition against it from the mercantile community of India was on its way to England. The Secretary of State admitted that it was condemned in official circles. The Secretary of State spoke of irrigation schemes involving the expenditure of 40 millions, and the impression produced was that the author of these gigantic schemes had gained the confidence of the Secretary of State and was to be appointed to carry them out. If a Minister were rushing hurriedly into extravagant expenditure, the House could render great service by enforcing caution and inspiring prudence. He adhered to every word he had said about the waste and the mismanagement in the Public Works Department and the necessity of concentrating responsibility ; but if such an official as the Secretary of State pointed out were to be appointed, extravagance would be intensified and responsibility weakened by taking away that of the Governor-General. If they were going to send out a great engineer, an enthusiastic projector, a Haussman or a Brunel, he would be anxious to immortalize himself regardless of cost, and extravagance just now would be perilous. It might involve bankruptcy or the necessity of imposing taxes on a people so burdened that additional pressure might endanger the tranquillity of the country. The Secretary of State, anticipating an expenditure of 80 or 90 millions on public works, said that railways and irrigation works in India must necessarily pay, either in interest on the cost of construction or in the general prosperity of the country. An estimated expenditure of 80 or 100 millions might be safely set down to result in the outlay of 160 or 200 millions, and where was the money to come from ? If 100 millions were laid out and returned 1 per cent., where was the remaining 4 per cent. to come from ? England had superfluous wealth and the revenue could easily be raised a million or two ; but in India the resources of taxation were exhausted, and it would sorely try the people to tax them more in order to make up any deficiency. That opinion was expressed and confirmed by the Governor of Madras, the Commissioner of Nagpore, Lord Canning, Lord Mayo, and Sir George Campbell ; and it must be remembered that the population of India was not homogeneous, and that to tax the whole population for a local deficiency would be like taxing the people of Russia for a work in France or England. By permanent settlements we had surrendered all increase in the value of land, and the increase of that value, by railways and irrigation works, would go into the pockets of the zemindars, while it came out of those of all taxpayers. We treated the people of India as if they had no engineering ability ; but native engineers had constructed enduring aqueducts which were remunerative under native management, while the costly works of the European engineers had rapidly given way and were pecuniarily very unsuccessful, as he showed by quoting the figures from a recent report. We did not make any allowance for the genius and instincts of the people. They cared more for cheapness than for rapidity, and therefore preferred water conveyance to railway transport. If it were the object of the Bill to appoint simply a financier, there would be no objection to that, but the evil was the House did not know whether the member to be appointed was to be a financier or an engineer. He asked the other day the opinion of one whose name would carry with it the highest authority with respect to the Bill, and the reply was that if it were intended to send out as Minister of Public Works a skilled financier, who would have nothing to do with their projection, but who would simply be responsible, as Mr. Wilson was, for the Finance Department, the Bill might prove extremely advantageous to India, but that if the new Minister were to be a designer and engineer of works, then the control would be taken out of the hands of the Governor-General ; and, the Minister going out with all the prestige and influence of a man appointee by the Secretary of State, he felt satisfied that there would be in the Department far more waste and mismanagement than now existed. That being so, he for one, looking at Indian questions from an independent point of view, hoped the House would do nothing to impair the authority of the Governor General, who was on the spot, who was less subject to political influences than the Secretary of State, and who was in a position to give an unbiased opinion on the matters which came before him for decision. Bearing in mind the services of Lord Northbrook, it was not, at all events, too much, he thought, to ask the House to wait until it ascertained what the view was which he took of the measure. (Hear hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving :—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would be inexpedient to proceed with this Bill until the opinion of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Governor-General of India in reference to it has been ascertained and laid upon the table of the House."

Mr Smollett, in seconding the amendment, pointed out that the new member of Council would be entitled to a salary of £8,000 a year, and contended that the proposal for his nomination came before the House under very peculiar circumstances, seeing that Lord Northbrook, who probably was not of opinion that in the multitude of Councillors there was safety, had not expressed his approval of it, and that the Council of the Secretary of State had not been consulted as to the expediency of the change. The reason alleged, he might add, for the introduction of the Bill was because of the large sums which had for the last 10 or 15 years been spent on works of irrigation in India, which it was supposed would be remunerative, but which it was now found were productive only of loss. The Madras water supply, the Orissa works, and others were pointed to as failures, and, no doubt, the Orissa works must stand the Government in a large sum, while the Jumna Canal and the Punjab Eastern Canal had been spoken of in another place as not paying anything like the interest on the cost of their construction. Other works, which had been estimated to cost £4,000,000, and the outlay on which had been £6,000,000 or £7,000,000, also, it appeared, turned out to be unremunerative, and he was glad to find the Secretary of State making charges with respect to them against the Public Works Department in India, for when on former occasions he assailed that Department for its extravagance, and for the false *data* on which its calculations were based, he had not met with the smallest sympathy from any public functionary in that House. It would therefore be readily believed that he was disposed to support any measure which would curtail the mischievous action of the Department, that he was perfectly satisfied that such a proposal as that under discussion was rather calculated to extend indefinitely the idle waste and wild extravagance of its proceedings, and he should therefore give to it his most active opposition. He had heard the Bill advocated on the ground that it was necessary to appoint an additional member of Council because the existing members were greatly overworked. If that were so, however, would not Lord Northbrook himself have been the very first person to bring the matter under the notice of the Secretary of State, and to ask for relief? His own impression was that when a gentleman attained the high position of a member of Council in India, he had never any very enormous amount of labour imposed upon him. Its members were generally speaking elderly persons, who drew their salaries, enjoyed their dignity, and were always ready to inform their friends that they were underpaid and borne down by the indefatigable discharge of their official duties. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) That, however, was all gammon. (Laughter.) The Council consisted of seven members, and it was, he thought, sufficiently numerous to perform all the duties which it had to discharge. The legal and financial members had not very much to do, and besides, there was an Extraordinary Council, which consisted of eight or ten members, with considerable salaries, whose services might in his opinion be dispensed with without much loss to a single person in India except themselves (a laugh), for the prayer throughout India was that the plague of legislation, which had perplexed and harrassed the land for the last 20 years, should, if possible, be stayed. It had, indeed, been said in another place that a similar arrangement to that which was now proposed had been made in the case of the Finance Department in India with great success, and that since the appointment of Mr. Wilson, in 1860, the deficiencies which had previously existed had disappeared. But the finance of the country had revived, and was at present in a state of great security. Now, much of what had been stated on the occasion to which he referred was new to him. He denied that there had ever been a Finance Minister appointed in India till 1860. Up to that time the Governor-General had been his own Finance Minister. Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie were their own Finance Ministers, and so dealt with the resources of the country that there was far less of profusion and jobbery than was now rife. There were, no doubt, constant deficits before 1860, but they arose from the warlike expeditions in which the Governors-General found themselves involved. Under Lord W. Bentinck there was a large surplus, and a considerable amount of debt had been paid off, but some of the most disastrous and extravagant wars had from time to time been forced on India by the Government of England, as, for instance, the Afghan war on Lord Auckland, but in times of peace the finances were managed with great economy. In 1860, it was true they were found to be in a state of much entanglement, but that arose from the mutiny in Bengal and the necessity of maintaining something like 100,000 British troops in the country for a period of three or four years. When peace was again restored, however, the revenues of India began to resume their former normal position, and the Income Tax, which never would have been imposed by any one who understood India, was abolished. We had, however, not paid off during the time of which he was speaking a single shilling of debt, but for that he did not blame Mr. Wilson and those who succeeded him in office, for they were unable to control the extravagant expenditure on public works. As to the alleged financial surplus for last year, he would merely observe that it had been obtained by a juggle of the figures, as for example by excluding from view the £5,000,000 expended on what were called Public Works Extraordinary, but which were extraordinary only in their magnitude and the amount of the loss which they entailed and the sums laid out in famine relief. That being so, he could understand how it could be argued that the finances of India were at the present moment in a very favourable position. That position appeared to him to assume a rather distressing aspect when he took into account the appalling sums which were to be expended on public works in the future. He found it was stated by Lord Northbrook that £22,000,000 were to be laid out on these extraordinary works, which, as experience proved, only resulted in loss. The programme had, he might add, been sketched out before there was any apprehension of famine; but notwithstanding existing circumstances, it would seem that it was still to be adhered to. Again, the newspapers spoke of a great work which had been projected by an engineer of immense genius—a man whose ability, according to Lord Salisbury, was above all praise. Now, he had the greatest dislike of engineers of genius (a laugh), for his experience was that whenever a genius set himself down to interfere in public business in this country he generally made a mess of it. And what was the estimate for the work, according to the newspapers? Forty millions to begin with. Some persons might think that a flea-bite, but he thought it a very large amount to venture on an undertaking which, before it was completed, would cost £60,000,000. The odds were three to one they would prove a signal failure. They were now told that although 6,000 miles of railway had been completed during the last 18 years, 9,000 miles more were absolutely required; and the Government of India, so fertile in its resources, had declared its readiness to supply the want. Public companies were no longer required, nor subsidized shareholders, who undertook all the profit and incurred no risk whatever (A laugh.) These 9,000 miles of railway were to be laid down by the Department of Public Works, which had shown itself so capable of spending public money during the last 18 years. The Secretary of State had told them that these railways were laid down very cheaply—he estimated them at £36,000,000; but assuming that estimate to be correct, he would be very glad if they were made under £50,000,000 or £60,000,000. For railways and irrigation works from £100,000,000 to £120,000,000 would have to be raised for India by loan. This was entirely apart from the annual outlay of India—namely, £48,000,000. These calculations were appalling, and he would not sanction by his vote the appointment of a minister to carry out these projects, many of which might be of his own designing. When he was in India the apostle of irrigation was Colonel Arthur Cotton, now General Sir Arthur Cotton, for all his old acquaintances, though he considered them very common people, came back to this country with handles to their names. (A laugh.) Sir Arthur Cotton proposed to Lord Dalhousie to borrow £20,000,000 to be expended on works of Irrigation—for he had an awful horror of railways and railway projectors; but he laboured under a hallucination that irrigation works would yield at once, on an average, a hundred per cent. profit and millions hereafter, to the lucky cultivator. (A laugh.) But the present Secretary of State had much more solid and truthful views than this apostle of irrigation, although he too had his disciples. What did Lord Salisbury say? He spoke first of the Railway Department. He said those works, though they had conferred great advantage on India, were, commercially speaking, not profitable. Many of them did not yield the interest of the money borrowed for their creation. Then, with regard to irrigation works, he said a happy superstition had prevailed for the last ten years in England and India that it was only necessary for the Government to lay down such works to produce immense profits and great success to the ryots. But this delusion had been dissipated by the stern and inexorable logic of facts. Now, he never was a devotee to that superstition. For 25 years he had, in season and out of season, denounced that superstition as a base imposture; but he was glad now to find Secretaries of State coming forward and admitting that he had been perfectly correct. He could not sanction that career of expenditure which had been shadowed forth. The Government of India should be compelled to pause, till, by economy, retrenchment, and reform, they had acquired a surplus which might be expended on public works without detriment to the finance of the future. He contended that the Government of India were not authorized to spend in these speculations the money of the people, who had not been consulted as to the works or the amount of the taxation that would be imposed on them. These were the principles of honesty, prudence, and common-sense; the policy he indicated was the only policy which would reconcile the people to the Government and foster the loyalty of the mass of Indians in the alien rule under which they lived. Such a policy would take away all anxiety for the future, and place the finances of India on a basis of prosperity. He seconded the amendment of the hon. member for Hackney.

Mr. Grant Duff had no prejudice in favour of this Bill. It was the child of the present, not of the late, Government; but it seemed excessively hard that the Government should be blamed—as they had been in the course of this discussion—because the debate upon this Bill in another place had only occupied two columns in the morning papers. Objection had been taken to this Bill because, while it had been described by the Secretary of State in another place as a very large Bill, it had been introduced by the noble lord opposite as a very small measure. But both those statements were perfectly correct. When the measure was first brought forward it was one of the most disputable character, and if the Bill remained in the same shape it might well have occasioned a two-night's debate; but the clause to which objection was taken had been withdrawn, and the measure now appeared of a very moderate extent indeed, which did not require to be discussed at any great length. The large figure of £40,000,000 which had startled him in the statement of the Secretary of State had also turned out to be an accidental mistake of the reporter. With regard to the measure itself, the Governor-General of India having a great deal to do, his Council having a deal to do, and the importance of the Department of Public Works having grown very much of late years, it stood to reason that the experiment which succeeded so well in having a member of Council specially charged with the legal and financial departments would also succeed in the Public Works Department. The Viceroy was necessarily much occupied with the great questions of Indian political affairs, and it was not unreasonable that the Public Works Department should be strictly looked after by a member of Council who should give his mind to that object. A good deal had been said with reference to the personal opinion of the present Viceroy in regard to this Bill. He was rather sorry that topic had been introduced; but as it had been introduced, he might say—and he spoke from personal knowledge derived from sources quite unconnected with those possessed by the noble lord opposite—that it was an entire misconception which had obtained credence in this country that the Viceroy was opposed to this Bill; in fact, he understood that the Viceroy had expressed a wish that his friends should not vote against the Bill on the supposition that he was opposed to it. (Hear.) After all, it was not the Viceroy but the Secretary of State that was directly responsible to Parliament. Again, it had been said that the Secretary of State had not taken the opinion of his Council on this Bill. Now, he did not know what members of his Council the Secretary of State for India had consulted, but he believed he had consulted several of them; but it would never do for Parliament to lay down strict rules as to the precise way in which his Council should be used by the Secretary of State. Parliament would best control the affairs of India by holding the Secretary of State and not his Council responsible. He did not think there were any other requests either on the side of the Bill or for delay which had not been anticipated by the noble lord's very able speech in introducing the Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Fitzgerald considered this Bill, even in its limited scope, as a very important measure, both as dealing with questions which might impose a vast burden on Indian finance, which at present was little able to bear that burden, and also because, in the words of the Secretary of State, it largely affected the relations of the Governor-General to this country. The Secretary of State for India was responsible to Parliament for the administration of India, and it was to the administration at home that the Governor-General was responsible. When, therefore, it was objected to this measure that they had not before them the opinion in regard to it of the present Viceroy, he must remind the hon. member for Hackney that the Governor-General was not the responsible Minister; but the Secretary of State was the Minister of India responsible to Parliament. The opinion of the Governor-General should not be interposed between the Secretary of State and the exercise of its judgment by that House. With respect to the proposed increase of the Governor-General's Council, he might say he had at various period the opportunity of the most confidential intercourse with Lord Mayo as to the necessity which he saw of increasing the number of the Council. They must all see how undesirable it was that the Governor-General should be charged with the administration of any particular department. His function was general control—carefully watching the administration of every department. He could conceive nothing that would interfere more completely with the efficiency of the Governor-General than his being charged with the administration of any one special department. It would place his Council, who ought to join him in a general control over all departments of the State in a most difficult position, when a proposal came from a particular department with which the Governor-General was charged. It was quite necessary that there should be some one person responsible for the administration of the Public Works Department; but they could not fix on an exalted official, such as the Governor-General, the responsibility of a particular department apart from his Council. Although he was quite prepared to vote for the second reading of this Bill, and although he believed it was of the utmost importance that there should be an addition to the Council of the Governor-General in the shape of a Minister of Public Works, who should be solely responsible for the administration of that department, he did not quite concur in the particular method of this proposed appointment. He did not believe anything could be more unfortunate than an addition to those special members of Council, such as the legal and financial members, who were to a considerable extent removed from the control of the Governor-General and the Council. The legal member of Council, for instance, was to a great extent removed from the control of the Governor-General and was enabled to take up any legal reform—connected, perhaps with the laws of inheritance, succession, or marriage—and reduce his views to a system, satisfactory, perhaps, to jurists of education similar to his own, but not very likely to be productive of much satisfaction in India. The hon. member for Hackney had referred to the extravagant estimates of some of the public works in India which had been in most instances largely exceeded. But had public works in this country always been carried out within their original estimates? The House in which they were now sitting was estimated at something under £1,000,000, but it cost more than £3,000,000. Then, as to railways, the expenditure had been under the control of the most eminent engineers, yet there was not a great bridge or a great work where the work had not been inefficiently done and where it had not cost twice as much as the original estimate. (Hear.) The public works had been very expensively administered, but no remedy for this would be found in the present Bill. His hon. friend Mr. Smollett asserted that the *personnel* ought to be diminished; he maintained that it ought to be doubled, if you would secure economy and efficiency. In the Presidency of Bombay a man sometimes had the supervision of a district 150 miles in length and 50 or 60 in breadth, and it was impossible for him to exercise that minute control which was necessary where an engineer had to do with native contractors. Another effect of a weak *personnel* was that when the health of one man gave way an entire change was necessary. The new Superintendent did not know what his predecessor had done, plans were altered, estimates were increased, and it took six or seven years to execute works which ought to have been completed in two or three years, and at very much less expense. It was quite clear that the Board of Public Works in India did not deserve the unmitigated reproach cast upon it by the hon. member for Hackney. He now wished to make an explanation personal to himself. The hon. member (Mr. Fawcett) had referred to the very large expenditure connected with the Government Palace at Poonah. The returns would be found in papers which had been laid upon the table. It was stated that he was responsible for that expenditure, but he wished to take that opportunity of stating that for the bulk of that expenditure he had no responsibility of any sort, kind, or description. The greater portion of the works was completed and occupied long before he received the appointment. As soon as he arrived in India he found that the works were being carried on without plan or estimates, and he ordered them to be stopped until plans and estimates were prepared. He was told that this could not be done because there were contracts which would be interfered with. He then insisted that estimates should be sent in, and the first representation made to the Secretary of State for India was as to the enormous expenditure on these works was made by his direction within five or six months of his arrival in India. In saying this he did not wish to throw any responsibility upon his distinguished predecessor. All who knew him would agree that while he was liberal, not to say profuse, where the interests of the public required it, he would grudge the outlay of even a single rupee upon his own convenience or the dignity of his office. (Hear, hear.) It was only from the fact that his predecessor was just leaving India, and that he (Sir S. Fitzgerald) was not able to go up the country while these works were going on, that this large expenditure was incurred. He did not hesitate to state that a despatch more inaccurate and unjust than that of the late Secretary of State on this subject was never signed by any Minister of State. That despatch spoke of the large expenditures incurred, yet added that after it had been condemned, a further expenditure had been incurred by the Government of Bombay. That was wholly inaccurate. What happened was this:—Long before he went to India certain works that were not part of Government-house were in progress, giving accommodation to the clerks and persons in charge of the Military and Irrigation Departments. After this profuse expenditure had been the subject of remark, the Government of India ordered that a portion of the cost, which had been debited to the Military or Irrigation Department, should be written back and debited to the general scheme of Government-house. The papers were all sent home to the Secretary of State. They were in his possession, and he was aware that this had been done by direction of the Government of India. Yet the late Secretary of State treated this as a new and unauthorized expenditure. Pungent remarks had been made by the Press both in England and in India, and it was due to himself to ask permission to give this explanation. (Cheers.) It would be a great misfortune if the House did not allow the Secretary of State to increase the number of the Governor-General's Council, leaving the Governor-General to select out of that Council the Minister of Public Works, subject to that control which every other member acknowledged except the members responsible for Law and Finance. It should not be forgotten that the largest portion of the expenditure had been forced upon the Government of India by public opinion at home, which demanded a large expenditure upon public works and irrigation in India. (Hear, hear.)

General Sir G. Balfour could not believe it to be wise or expedient that any member of the Council should have the independent power which this Bill gave to the new Minister of Public Works. The Governor-General ought to be able to look into every administrative department. So far from the Council of the Governor-General being increased, he would rather see it reduced, and definite duties and responsibilities imposed upon every member of that Council. The Board of Works had been exceedingly ill managed. The Governor-General had specially administered that Department himself, and its failure financially and professionally would not have been so long concealed if it had not been known that the Governor-General was at its head and entirely responsible for it. Was it right that such a vast amount of detailed responsibility should rest upon the Governor-General? Lord Mayo, who did his duty nobly and worked laboriously, complained of the amount and extent of the work. Yet at that time Lord Mayo had the assistance of a distinguished engineer officer in conducting the Public Works.

Mr. C. B. Denison said that this Bill had been before Parliament three months. The Secretary of State for India only came into office late in March, and the House ought to remember the circumstances which suggested the necessity of this Bill at so early a date. Important correspondence had been circulated, containing disclosures of grave acts of omission and commission in the Public Works Departments of all the Presidencies. It was the impression produced by these disclosures which had induced the Secretary of State to take the subject in hand. The military and civil expenditure of India had been brought thoroughly within control, but it was a melancholy fact that the Public Works Department had never been brought into the same satisfactory administration. It was, indeed, the weak point in our administration of India. Large sums of money had been raised by loan for so-called productive works, which were productive of nothing but disappointment. The people of India were never asked whether those works were likely to be productive or necessary, and the Government ought not to go on adding to the financial burdens of India without knowing where the money was to come from. He concurred with his hon. friend (Sir S. Fitzgerald) in thinking that if it were proposed by this Bill to nominate a member of the Council to control the Public Works as an administrative department it would be productive of good. If, however, he was to be a purely professional man who was to undertake large and vast works for India, his appointment would be the most fatal mistake ever committed in our administrative career. He ought to be completely subordinate to the Governor-General, and there should be no attempt to set him up as an independent authority. What was wanted was a man to keep the finances of India, so far as they were connected with public works, in due form and order. They did not want an Imperial Brunel in the Council of the Governor-General. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. F. Harrison said that the discrepancies between the estimates for public works in India and the actual expenditure were well known, and constituted a great scandal to our administration, and a great injustice to the tax-payers of India. He was far from saying that the man they required could not be found in India. There was no analogy between the Minister of Public Works and the financier and the lawyer who were sent out to India with special knowledge of finance and law. What was wanted for this post was a man of action, possessing local knowledge, firmness, and enterprise; and such a man could be better found in India than in this country. He gave the Bill his cordial support, and he congratulated the noble Marquis (Salisbury) upon the wisdom and courage he had displayed—and he was sensible how much of the latter quality he needed—in bringing forward this measure. (Hear, hear.) He offered the Secretary of State for India his most cordial thanks for this Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Grant Duff hoped he might be allowed to express his regret that the hon. gentleman (Sir S. Fitzgerald) had introduced the subject of the Government house at Poona without giving notice of his intention to do so.

Mr Disraeli—On the general question of this bill introduced to the consideration of the House by my noble friend the Under-Secretary of State for India in so complete a manner, and with ability so distinguished, that it has been recognized on both sides of the House (cheers)—I have very little to say, except that I hope there will be no division upon the second reading. Vast sums have been expended upon public works in India, and the unsatisfactory manner in which those vast sums have been expended has produced a very general opinion that some protection is requisite. I will only say that the last letter I received from Lord Mayo was upon this subject, to which, indeed, he had often adverted in his correspondence. And there was nothing upon which Lord Mayo insisted as more important and necessary to the administration of India than an appointment of this kind. One or two remarks have been made to which I should like to advert. The first was made by the hon. member for Hackney, who treated this Bill as a slight upon Lord Northbrook, who, he said, had passed through a great crisis with credit and distinction. I am perfectly aware of the conduct of Lord Northbrook during the trying crisis he has had to encounter, but when I come to consider the amount of support received by Lord Northbrook during that trying occasion, I do not think that the present Secretary of State for India can be looked upon as one who has been deficient in that respect. (Hear.) He has on the contrary, on every occasion, given that support to Lord Northbrook which a person holding his high position was enabled to give with great effect. (Hear.) Therefore there has been no disposition on the part of the Secretary of State or his Council to be wanting in giving due support to Lord Northbrook. I may take it upon myself to say that before the formation of the present Government, upon an occasion when it was necessary I should express my opinion upon public affairs, I adverted to that great calamity which has occurred in India and I took that opportunity to do justice to the great qualities of Lord Northbrook, which we might have assumed advice those who had been connected with him by previous ties and similarity of opinion would have hastened to support. The hon. member for Hackney also said that this proposal would add enormously to the expenditure of India. Necessarily, it would add nothing to that expenditure, and that expression is therefore scarcely justified. Nor will any new scheme be added to those already matured and prepared. All the schemes which have been adverted to by the Secretary of State are entirely independent of his appointment, and have been decided upon without reference to it. My hon. friend the member for Horsham, whose opinions would always receive great consideration, has expressed an opinion that the Council ought to be increased, and that an engineer with special knowledge should be appointed. My right hon. friend admitted that there ought to be an addition to the Council, and as to the individual who might be appointed to the post, that is a matter which ought to be left to the Secretary of State in communication, as he now is, with the Viceroy. The Secretary of State will not, of course, be determined absolutely by the opinion of the Viceroy, but he will weigh that opinion, and before he makes a final decision will communicate it to the Viceroy. The hon. member for the West Riding objects to the proposal as setting up a new independent authority. I do not see in what light the appointment proposed by the Under-Secretary in this Bill can be looked upon as establishing a new independent authority. The Viceroy of India must be supreme in his own Council, and no one for a moment questions that this is a principle upon which the safe administration of our affairs in India entirely depends. I think the general tone of this debate has been decidedly in favour of the policy recommended by the Under-Secretary. There are, no doubt, objections to details; but there seems a general concurrence of opinion that the vast expenditure upon public works in India should be controlled in a more direct and responsible manner than has hitherto been the case. There seems to be a general opinion that an increase in the Council is justified under the circumstances, though there may be a difference of opinion as to the sort of person who ought to be intrusted with this particular duty. And there seems also to be a general concurrence in the House that it is time for the Home Government to take some decided step which should control and secure a better administration of the general expenditure of India upon public works. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading	171
Against	52
Majority	119

The Bill was then read a second time.

On the motion that Friday next be fixed for the Committee,

Mr. Fawcett, referring to the personal explanation of the right hon. member for Horsham, said when he alluded to the expenditure of the money in question, he mentioned no names, because in discussing such a subject he thought it was better not to do so. He was, however, challenged on the point, and then he mentioned, not the right hon. gentleman's name, but that of his predecessor, as the person who was Governor of Bombay when the expenditure commenced. An hon. gentleman, however, soon after came down to the House and said that the right hon. gentleman's predecessor was not in Bombay during any portion of the time that the expenditure was made. Of course, he accepted that assurance. He hoped, however, the right hon. gentleman would do him the justice to admit that there was nothing inaccurate in his figures. Nothing was further from his intention than to cast any personal blame upon any one who did not deserve it.

The Committee on the Bill was fixed for Friday, at 2 o'clock.

GERMAN INTERVENTION IN SPAIN.

(TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday, July 29.

The German paper are full of Spain, and there is no longer any doubt that a squadron is proceeding to the coast of that country to seek an opportunity of retaliating upon the Carlists for the murder of Capt. Schmidt. There is no probability of troops being landed; but, without proceeding so far as that, the presence of an active little naval force on the north coast of Spain may be of considerable service to the Republicans and very troublesome to the Carlists. In the first civil war Lord John Hay, with the North Star, the Phœnix, the Salamander, and one or two other vessels, was able to do much harm to the insurgents, and if the Germans now send a similar force it is naturally with the intention of availing themselves of opportunities which may occur of thwarting Carlist movements and of cannonading Carlist troops when they come within range.

The *Magdeburgh Gazette* says it has learnt from a trustworthy source that the German Government recently despatched a note to the great Powers urging joint action for the repression of Spanish atrocities, and that a favourable reply was returned by Austria. Russia, it adds, has also accepted such intervention in principle, and Lord Derby's speech is regarded as an indirect answer to the circular.

The semi-official *Presse* of this evening applauds Lord Derby's speech and deprecates foreign intervention in Spain. European troops, it urges, are not an International Gendarmerie charged with police duties in the various countries of the Continent. To Spain alone appertains the maintenance of order on its own territory. The different parties in the Peninsula are unanimous in recognizing this fact. Not one of them would summon the foreigner on to Spanish soil in order to secure the triumph of any principle or pretender. It is one of the most cherished traditions of Spain to manage her own affairs and energetically repel any foreign interference. The Spanish American Republics share that feeling, and the recent example of Mexico shows what even the best-intentioned Powers incur in mixing in other people's affairs. The principle of non-intervention, moreover, is one of the chief principles of modern International law. We are no longer in the time of the Holy Alliance, and nobody can seriously think of a collective agreement with the view of imposing on Spain any particular form of Government. After remarking that an effective surveillance of the frontier requires the daily co-operation of Marshal Serrano's agents, the *Presse* insists that France has never recognized the Carlists, either formally or practically, as belligerents, and that if Germany sends a cruiser to the coast, no French vessel will be found incriminated.

The inactivity of the Spanish fleet is extraordinary. For some time past it has not been heard of. It allows contraband of war to be run under its very nose. The landing of 27 guns at Bermeo, at first discredited, seems really to have occurred, although they were light mountain pieces, instead of heavy Krupps. All those small ports on the northern coast which are well known for the facilities they afford for the landing of supplies are entirely neglected. There should be a small blockading force at the mouth of the Bidassoa and armed boats patrolling the river. It seems as if the Spanish Navy were either mistrusted by the Government, and consequently not employed, or else that it is disaffected and resolved to render no real service. It will be interesting to observe how the German naval officers will set to work to supply the place of the permanent national forces. The Carlist organs begin to busy themselves with sneering at the German Navy, and threatening with Schmidt's fate all the Prussians whom the troops of the Pretender may find among their prisoners. But, in reality, they are uneasy at a demonstration which may lead to more decided intervention on the part, not of one but of several European nations, and they doubtless in their hearts deplore the act of uncalled-for and unprofitable cruelty which has brought it on. Letters from Madrid cast some doubt upon the alleged slaughter in cold blood of 160 Republican prisoners, who had for some time been detained at Olot in Catalonia. But there is none as to the atrocities committed in Cuenca. The evidence received from various sources is concordant in branding the conduct of the Carlists. It appears that Don Alphonso's band is composed, for the greater part, of peasants from the Provinces of Valencia and Castille, leavened by a smaller number of adventurers and cutthroats, attracted by the prospect of plunder, and coming none know whence, bloodthirsty brigands of no political creed and of various nationalities who are not to be compared as regards respectability with the Carlists of the Basque Provinces and Navarre. These latter fight for a cause, less perhaps for Don Carlos than for their *fueros*, or privileges, but still they have convictions. A letter in to-night's *Temps* says:—

"What the fugitives from Cuenca relate is hardly credible. In all the streets the trumpets sounded '*Deguello y saqueo*,' literally throatcutting and sack. When a detachment was about to invade a house, they drew lots as to who should enter first, and they went in four by four, seizing the furniture, burning, stealing women's dresses, insulting and maltreating the inmates, assassinating whoever was found hidden or gave signs of resistance. At the moment when one of the witnesses I have fallen in with, a Frenchman, quitted the ravaged town to come here, three or four days after the catastrophe, about 60 dead bodies had been found not dressed in uniform, and some of which were so mutilated that their own relations did not recognize them. It was expected that others would be found under the ruins of the fallen houses, and it was known that a certain number of *employés* had been killed in the Government House and in the Hotel de Ville previously to the fire which destroyed the whole interior of those buildings and all the archives. When the perpetrators of all these horrors left Cuenca, they were followed by a long line of carts fool of booty."

The Lyons Decentralisation brings a special telegram to the effect that the Carlist official journal of the 23rd published a letter from Don Carlos deploring the conduct of Cabrera, who has not changed his attitude since the Vevey meeting, and saying that the veteran, mutilated in defending the Royal cause, ought to ask pardon and accept the Royal justice. The meaning of this is not very obvious, but it may have reference to the declaration recently attributed to Cabrera that he disapproved the barbarous acts allowed by the Carlist General.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N. B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wile reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

(*Times, July* 31.)

The French Assembly has enjoyed three important Debates and as many Divisions within a few days. The proposition of M. CASIMIR-PERIER for the interpretation of the Septennate in a Republican sense has failed, the discussion of the Constitutional Laws has been postponed until after the Recess, and now the long-threatened motion for the Dissolution of the Assembly has been made and rejected. The Assembly has decided, first, that it will not impress a definite character on the French State, and, secondly, that it will take its time in erecting the political machinery thought to be indispensable in all societies. In both of these decisions it has had the countenance and the skilful support of the Government. Nothing could be more opportune and effective than the appearances of General de Cissey and General Chabaud Latour to give an official reason for doing what the Majority was inclined to do. The result was that the Assembly, as on all-important occasions during the present Session, took refuge in inaction. The Deputies left things as they were, and we are bound to say that a large part of the public have encouraged them in the opinion that they could not have done better. But this view could not be general, and the votes of the Assembly naturally roused the advocates of a Dissolution. These asserted more passionately than ever what every one is beginning to admit—that no organization of the State, and, indeed, no Constitutional Laws, are to be expected, from the distracted body which is now gathered at Versailles. The Assembly had evaded every declaration of principle, not out of any politic preference for Provisional Government as the best fitted to actual circumstances, but from sheer inability to agree. Marshal MacMahon and his personal Septennate were but the refuge for their incapacity. Among the more zealous spirits of the Assembly, whether Conservatives or Liberals, the impulse quickened to be rid of a Legislature which is the incarnation of feebleness, and to appeal to the country. The motion for a Dissolution became the political topic of the hour; its promoters displayed a new activity, and received assurances of support from the discontented of all parties. The subject was to be brought on at once. Indeed, it was necessary to be prompt, for the Assembly, whatever its other hesitations, had made up its mind to escape from Versailles as soon as possible, and the best planned assault might be evaded by a sudden adjournment.

The Dissolutionists lost no time, and they succeeded in bringing the matter fully before the Assembly. Their arguments were heard not for the first time. They have been reiterated for months in journals, both French and foreign, and in the speeches of Deputies. As each successive phase of politics had shown the weakness of the Assembly, the reasons for Dissolution have been urged in every tone of impatience and indignation. On the eve of the Debate they were summarized in a Report drawn up by M. Max-Richard in the name of the Twenty-ninth Commission of Parliamentary Initiative. The occasion of this Report was the proposition of M. Raoul Duval for a General Election to be held on the 25th of October next. The reasons given by the author of this proposition were highly practical. He urged that the division of opinions which exists and manifests itself every day in the Assembly does not permit the hope that it will be able to constitute a definitive Government strong enough to cause itself to be respected by the partisans of the different political systems which have succeeded each other in France. This state of uncertainty does not permit the country to work so as to repair the losses it has undergone. Unoccupied capital seeks the cellars of the Bank or is engaged on speculations at short date on the Bourse, thus proving that no mercantile man will engage in any line of operation, that the shipowner will not venture on any enterprise, not knowing what will be the political state of the country when the merchandise which he receives in exchange shall reach the soil of France. From the Report it appears that the proposal of Dissolution was combated by arguments equally practical. It was objected by the minority of the Commission that the division of opinion which manifests itself daily in the Assembly exists in the same degree in the country; that general elections would in all probability replace the actual Assembly by another the members of which would be not less divided in opinion; that the langour or stagnation which prevails in commercial and industrial affairs, and the general uneasiness which results from it, cannot be entirely attributed to the uncertainty of the political *regime*, since other nations, provided with political institutions perfectly defined, suffer at the present moment from an evil of the same nature.

We give this summary of the arguments on either side from the Commission's Report, since it was on those lines that the discussion in the Assembly itself chiefly proceeded. Whether the hesitations and inaction of the Assembly have caused the stagnation in commercial affairs, and whether the election of a more homogeneous and energetic Legislature will cause the tide to flow more freely, was the difficult theme which Deputy after Deputy approached. Another important subject in the discussion naturally was the probability of the Assembly doing anything useful in case its life should be spared. Here, again, the Report of M. Max-Richard gave a sharp impulse to the Debate. That gentleman and his friends of the Commission are evidently very sceptical on the point. They call attention to those little incidents of the present month which, as we observed at the time, were enough to turn honest men from politics in weariness and despair. On the 9th of July Marshal MacMahon, as President of the French Republic, reminded the Assembly in a pressing manner of its promise made to him when it invested him with power, and he claimed the prompt execution of that promise. The Assembly assented with alacrity. This favourable reception of the Message had left no doubt in the Assembly or the country that a definitive solution of the most urgent questions was at hand. This being the case, only one feeling could have arrested the Assembly in the accomplishment of its task, and dictated to it the adjournment of all discussion of the Constitutional laws. That sentiment must be a consciousness of its own inability to form a majority on any one essential point of these laws. The argument is cruelly effective, but nine-tenths of the Deputies would be ready to admit its substantial truth. But in the French Assembly, as in all other legislative bodies, votes do not necessarily follow convictions. Whatever their views as to the object and utility of their own existence, the majority of the Deputies remained constant to their faith in the Bordeaux Assembly. The Government once more stood forth to confirm the waverers. General Chabaud Latour declared his conviction that the Assembly would redeem the pledge it had given to settle the Constitution. He bade the Deputies separate to take their usual vacation. He advised them to consult the country during the Recess, and then return to pass such laws as should give the Marshal additional strength, and calm the agitation of the country. The proposition was rejected—not by a very large Majority, but still by one which shows that as long as the Assembly has Marshal MacMahon on its side the efforts of the Dissolutionists must fail. Everything is now at an end for some months to come, and then the Assembly will be once more on its trial. Till it is called together France will be administered by the Chief of the State controlled by traditions in default of institutions. The result of eight months of controversies and intrigues is, as regards legislation, a blank; and the Septennate, the earliest creation of the Session, remains its only one. Has the time, then, been wholly lost? Not so, for Marshal MacMahon's authority, though neither organized nor endowed with a definite name and character by the Assembly, has been developed by the influence of events, which have produced large and rapid modifications. We do not quite know, and we will not attempt to guess, the precise dynastic sympathies and the precise views of policy at home and abroad which qualified Marshal MacMahon on the 20th of November last. But there can be no doubt that his Government was vehemently suspected by the Liberals of France, and looked upon with distrust even in foreign countries. These causes of disquietude have been one by one removed and the Republicans themselves admit that the prospects of the Septennate are more hopeful. Italy has been re-assured and her good-will is likely to be regained by a repudiation of the Ultramontane designs. The clerical agitators at home have been rebuked, the Legitimists have been warned in the most effective manner that they have nothing to hope from the present authority in France, and, lastly, the Imperialists, who were supposed to have succeeded to the influence which the rival Dynasty were losing, find the Government strong enough and bold enough to lay its hand upon them. All this has been done as if by fatality, and without the intention and the consciousness of its authors, and it shows that though definite institutions may be in abeyance, there is a healing and transforming power in the nation itself.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THURSDAY, July 30.

Eleven races recall the days of Harkaway and Lord George, the palmy times of Goodwood, when it had cast aside its provincial garments and taken first rank among race meetings. About a round dozen of events each day was then the rule, and with Lord George Bentinck's immense stud on the spot there was no difficulty in getting fields. Latterly we have been content with a more modest programme, and the 11 races of to day look just a little too much for the bustle and excitement of the Cup festival.

For the Goodwood Thursday keeps up its traditions as far as crowds and company are concerned. It is emphatically a Sussex holiday for all ranks and degrees, and up the hill to the course came county families, stout yeomen and their belongings, the seaboard population added to by Brighton, Bognor, and Worthing visitors, and that large London contingent whom the cares of politics or business still keep in town. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia came over from the Isle of Wight and joined their relatives at the House, and there were many additions to the throng of well-known names and faces on the lawn. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duchess of Manchester, arrived on the course just previous to the first race, and at that time the *coup d'œil* of lawn and stand presented its usual brilliant Cup-Day aspect.

The first event was a walk over for La Coureuse. The Visitors' Plate ought to have been easily landed by Caro, seeing that Kidbrooke had much the worst of the start—was nearly left at the post in fact; but Clay managed to make up his lost ground, and coming with one determined rush in the last 200 yards, caught Glover on Caro napping, and made a dead heat of it, which was not run off, Sir George Chetwynd and Mr Payne agreeing to divide. Mirliflor, a son of Soapstone and the speedy Beauty, we thought, when we saw him in the July, would win a race on an early day, and here in the rich Prince of Wales's Stakes he beat Garterly Bell, the Rigolboche colt, and five others very cleverly, Fordham waiting with him until opposite the stand, when he had not much trouble in overhauling Lord Falmouth's colt. The 7lb. penalty most effectually stopped Telescope, on whom odds of 5 to 2 were laid, in the Molecomb, the good-looking Craig Millar cantering in. After this came the great business of luncheon, and then the Cup.

Half a dozen runners of some name and fame was much better than was expected a fortnight or three weeks ago. The Ascot Cup has generally a bad effect on the Goodwood races, and perhaps it would in the long run be a safe thing to lay against the Ascot winner for the Goodwood event directly he passed the post. The disappearance of King Lud and Boiard from the scene and the absence of Apology were to be regretted, but as John Scott used to say it was an impossibility to prepare a horse for Goodwood Cup and Leger, the absence of the last was to be expected. The field was not quite unworthy of Cup memories, and Doncaster, the winner of the Derby, and second for the Leger; Kaiser, one of the truest running horses ever foaled; and Organist, the Chester Cup horse, were the trio between whom the race, by common agreement, lay. Doncaster was decidedly favourite, and Organist had the call of Kaiser, who had hit his leg the previous day in a gallop, and there were disquieting rumours about him pointing to his not starting but the injury was very trifling, and he came to the front a picture of condition. There was no difficulty in selecting him and Doncaster as the two gentlemen of the lot, and Organist looked a commoner by their side. Doncaster had thickened and grown into a grand specimen of a racehorse. He had to give Kaiser 7lb., but said a good judge of racing, as they were paraded past the stand, "He always was 9lb. the better horse of the two, and we shall see it proved to-day." If this was true, and the result so made it, Doncaster had 2lb. in hand, a small margin, but sufficient to turn the scale. Lilian was started to make the running for Kaiser, which she did, attended by Organist and Barbillon to the turn, when Organist took second place. There was not much change in their positions until coming up the hill Organist was beaten, and soon after Barbillon retiring, the issue was left to Doncaster and Kaiser, who came up the straight from the bottom of the hill together, and which had the best of it was, for a few moments, hard to say. It was a good race, but Doncaster stayed a little the longest, winning, amid great cheering, by a neck.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each, h.-ft. Two miles and a half. 19 subs.

Mr. Merry's Doncaster, by Stockwell—Marigold, 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. (Webb) ...	1
Mr. Savile's Kaiser, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (Maidment) ...	2
Mr. Lefevre's Miss Toto, 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (Major) ...	3
Duke of Hamilton's Barbillon (bred in France), 5 yrs, 9st. (Custance) ...	0
Mr. Savile's Lilian, 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. (Hammond) ...	0
Mr. R. C. Vyner's Organist, 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (Griffiths) ...	0

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Doncaster, 5 to 2 agst Organist, 3 to 1 agst Kaiser, 7 to 1 agst Barbillon, and 25 to 1 each agst Lilian and Miss Toto. The half-dozen runners having paraded past the Stand, were despatched at the first attempt, when Lilian, for the purpose of making a pace for her stable companion, rushed to the front, and made running at a strong pace, closely attended by Barbillon, Doncaster, and Organist, with Kaiser and Miss Toto in attendance. They ran thus to the loop, rounding which Organist became second, with Barbillon going on third, with Kaiser and Doncaster side by side next, and Miss Toto in the extreme rear. They retained these positions down the hill and round the "Clump," but on reappearing in sight Kaiser was seen close in the rear of the leaders, and half way up the hill Organist was seen to give way, and, with Barbillon, was passed by Kaiser, who joined his stable companion, the pair running side by side to the brow of the hill. Here Organist and Barbillon gave way, followed in a few strides further by Kaiser, who took up the running, Lilian going on second, with Doncaster in waiting into the bottom, where she was done with and then Webb brought up Doncaster, who joined issue with Kaiser at the distance, and a slashing set-to ensued. Doncaster, if anything, running the longest, and just winning in the last stride by a neck; Miss Toto, who ran past the pulling up horses, finished a bad third, with Lilian, close up, fourth. The others were pulled up and walked in with the crowd. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, 4min. 53½sec.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14 Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
NEW SEASON'S 1873-74.

THE COMPANY are the appointed Agents for the Celebrated TEAS grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained 9 medals and 10 prizes for "superiority of quality" at Exhibitions in India and England.

		Cash Prices. Rs. as.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	2 lb. pckts.	3 12
SOUCHONG, Finest	5 lb. catty	9 0
HYSON, Young (Green) ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. pckt.	2 2

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—
Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS,
LINCOLN BENNETT, AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s.	12 8	14 0
Drab—very light	8 8	10 0
L. & B. Dress Hats } Extra Fine	14 0	16 0
" Tall Drab do.	11 8	13 0

FELT HATS.

Ryde / Elgin. { Round Crown, Soft Top	6 8	7 8
Stiff Brim, Moderate Height	7 0	8 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Campbell—Half Stiff	7 8	8 8
Tiverton—Stiff, New High, Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
Torquay. Fame Shape, Extra quality Beaver	9 0	10 8
Edinboro—High Stiff, Round	7 8	8 8
Kirtle—Moderate Round Crown	7 8	8 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Straw Boating Hats	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
" Turbans	3 8	4 0
Cashmere do.	3 0	3 [illegible]
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Scotch Caps	5 0	5 12
Seal Skin Turbans	4 12	5 8

WHITE REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt	14 8	16 0
Extra quality, with additional Layers of Cork—very strong	16 0	18 0
The same shape, covered with White Doe, the best quality made, cleaned in a few minutes	20 0	23 0

"A NEW INTRODUCTION."

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shikar Helmet, made to resist The Hottest Sun covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound	15 0	17 0
The same shape in White Drill, on Cork and Felt	13 8	15 0
Extra quality—Double Layers of Cork. A Splendid Helmet, made with wide Brim	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, wide Brim, 1½ Crown, very light	8 8	10 0
A Special Shape for Ladies, lined with Cork, and fitted with Silk Pad	9 8	11 0
Drab Helmets, Double Felt throughout, with patent Inner Band, Easy Fitting	18 0	20 0
Deer Stalkers, for Early Morning, Ventilated	11 8	13 4

ASQUITH & COMPANY.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assures at any office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at English rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with the option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
R. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
F. D. PARKER, Esq., (Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.)

TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AUDITOR.
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	0	[illegible]	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE
at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	...Rs. 30	per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer	... " 15	" "
Steinwein	... " 20	" "
Liebfraumilch	... " 20	" "
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	... " 14	" "
Chateau Leoville	... " 24	" "
Chateau Lafite	... " 28	" "
Vray Can n	... " 18	" "

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained
IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.
TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.
Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.
W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

NOTICES.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India. For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Second Revised Edition of
VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN FORCE IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz.:—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gelosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40
BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 "	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 "	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co